THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 191 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on United Nations

What's ahead . . .

The Soviet Union is ready to defuse areas of tension around the world.

This is the conviction of many UN diplomats.

They hold that Moscow is genuinely interested in following up its recent agreements with the United States—on nuclear nonproliferation, on the consular treaty, and on talks about cutting down offensive nuclear weapons and defensive antimissile systems.

Hence they were gratified, but not surprised, by reports that Moscow has been urging moderation on President Nasser.

The two superpowers, it is said here, realize that the Middle East is far more vital to their security than Vietnam ever was.

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Vietnam, however, remains a vicious "area of tension." And experts here reckon Moscow's desire for an understanding with Washington extends to this war.

Such observers are convinced that the Soviet Union will actively support an honorable solution of the conflict which takes the American position into account.

But, they add, while Moscow will speak plainly to its friends in Hanoi, it will still support the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front to the hilt should they decide to continue the fight.

Meanwhile, the Soviets have a private explanation for the lack of visible progress in the Paris talks: The North Vietnamese want to prove to the world they can stand up to the Americans diplomatically as well as militarily.

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Should such prickly problems come before the General Assembly's next session, the debate will be under the presidency of a Latin American.

Guatemala's Foreign Minister, Emilio Arenales Catalán, appears all set to be elected to this important post in the fall. He follows Romania's Corneliu Manescu—the first Communist in UN history to wield the president's gavel.

An African will take on the job in 1969. Already several candidates are lobbying for support.

Two active runners are Ambassador Ahmed T. Benhima of Morocco and Mrs. Angie Brooks, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia.

Election of a woman would not be unprecedented. Mme Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, presided over the assembly in 1953-54.

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One or perhaps two tiny African nations may soon ask to join the UN. But there are a lot of loose ends to tidy up first. Equatorial Guinea is being decolonized by Spain. But the colony's two main provinces could split apart into two countries with independence.

At present a draft constitution proposes a federation between Río Muni, the small chunk of territory south of Cameroun, and Fernando Poo, a little island off the Nigerian coast.

But some Fernando Poo politicians do not relish being tied up with the poorer mainland territory.

Trends . . .

When is aggression aggression?

Thirty-five stalwart members of a UN special committee meeting in Geneva cannot find an answer.

A definition of aggression has eluded the UN for 23 years—ever since the world body was founded.

This particular committee is concerned with direct aggression. The Soviets for example, insist that American intervention in Vietnam and Israel's actions against the Arab states are direct aggression.

Many committee members, however, feel that indirect uses of armed force such as infiltration and subversion are just as serious as direct aggression.

The dispute bubbles on.

How and why . . .

In peace-keeping the UN hopes to build future operations on past experience.

A special committee is preparing a study of UN peace-keeping efforts. First in its binoculars will be the military observers established or authorized by the Security Council.

The committee will delve into three main areas of interest:

One, the strength, equipment, organization, facilities, and finances of the observer groups themselves.

Two, the relationship between observers and the state or states on whose territories they have to operate.

Three, the status of the observers, their privileges, immunities, and duration of mission.

Where to look

Arts	6	Movie Guide	12
Business	10, 11	Sports	7
Editorials	16	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	15	Women Today	12

Sitting and reading

Not all reading is done inside the Boston Public Library when a cool breeze beckons in the patio.

Sitting and sketching

No wonder it's called Motif No. 1—this seaside landmark in Rockport, Mass., a favorite of artists.

All photos by Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Just sitting

Sure, one could read or sketch in Boston's Public Garden. But amid such lacy beauty, why not just sit?

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Schools, parents at odds

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It's no secret to anyone that school administrators and parents do not see eye to eye about the part parents should play in school affairs. But just how wide the gap is may surprise some parents.

In California's San Mateo County, 86 school administrators and 105 parents cooperated in a recent study to determine "attitudes and beliefs about current educational practices." The following statement was made to the 190 persons interviewed:

"Effort should be made to increase the involvement of parents in the education of their children, including closer communication between parents and educators and increased acceptance of responsibility by parents for their children's education."

Conflicts often sharp

Sixty-five percent of the San Mateo parents agreed they should play a more significant role. But only 29 percent of the administrators questioned concurred.

The statistics provide enlightening background to the current breakdown of today's explosive school-community relations.

While San Mateo County conducted a quiet set of interviews on this breakdown, there have been several dramatic instances of actual outward conflict on the subject.

Perhaps the most publicized are the recent confrontations between the administrators of New York City public schools and parents whose children attend those schools.

Professional reaction critical

The IS201 (Intermediate School) struggle in Harlem, for example, revolved around the issue of whether or not a locally elected board of parents and interested citizens could or could not govern this junior high school and several of its feeder (elementary) schools. IS201 parents formed a negotiating committee, elected a local board, and locked horns with the official New York City Board of Education.

David Seeley, director of the Mayor's Office of Education Liaison in New York City, has stated, "The parents will assert their control over the schools. And in the ensuing struggle, the professionals will be under attack."

From this, Mr. Seeley concludes, "The outcome of the struggle, however, will de-

★ Please turn to Page 5

Hanoi's goal

Reds aim to end Viet war in 1968—on own terms

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The Communist aim for the last half of 1968 is to end the Vietnam war—on their terms of victory.

For the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, the eight-year-old Vietnam war has entered its most decisive phase.

Again, as during Tet, the Communists appear to be attempting to amalgamate their general (countrywide) military offensive with fresh moves at sparking a general political uprising.

The final phase of their 1968 short-range plan calls for the "liberation" of Saigon—the military occupation of the capital city and the political seizure of power from the constitutional government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Allied intelligence sources predict that a minimum of three and a maximum of five Communist offensives into Saigon can be expected through the remainder of 1968, with perhaps the final wave coinciding with the American presidential elections in November.

Political action used

The short-range Communist objective: victory, although not a victory of the classical, conventional-war mold.

Unless the American delegation in Paris concedes to the Communists their demands, the Communist plan for victory is to be secured on the many-faceted battlefield of South Vietnam, and then formally ratified at the conference table.

The Communist plan does not call for "total victory," which would mean militarily defeating the one-million-plus allied troop force. It speaks of "decisive victory," involving intermeshing political, economic, and military actions during pivotal time phases.

Informed sources have reached these conclusions after studying secret Communist documents from the Viet Cong high command to its subordinate units and interrogation of high-ranking Communist prisoners of war and defectors by the Vietnamese Government.

Battlefield spotlighted

One captured document issued to the "command committees of all subordinate units," and recently released to the Western press here by the American mission, urged:

"Particularly emphasize the fact that whether the war ends or not depends on the military might of our armed forces and not on discussions at the conference table. This [conference] is but a minor part of our diplomatic activity, which itself is but one aspect of our political struggle. Therefore we do not view this conference as being of basic or principal importance. . . ."

The two pivotal questions on which the

★ Please turn to Page 4

North Viet output lag indicated

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Telltale signs are emerging that North Vietnam may be facing serious new economic problems.

In Hanoi the Council of Ministers has just ended a special session to discuss the economy. It was presided over by Premier Pham Van Dong, who earlier this year faulted industrial and construction workers for less-than-adequate performance.

The communiqué issued after the Council of Ministers meeting said tersely that the Communist leaders "decided on measures to step up activities" and to "improve and strengthen" the economy.

Cold wave reported

All this follows close on an admission by the Hanoi regime that North Vietnam's winter-spring rice crop has suffered badly as a result of unfavorable weather and American air raids.

A (North) Vietnam News Agency dispatch says the crop "from sowing time experienced adverse climatic conditions, including an unusually long cold wave, with even snow

★ Please turn to Page 4

Monumental proportions

Congress sculpts housing law

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The 90th Congress is going to pass into history in a few weeks with a monumental housing law.

Quit Aug. 3; Republican convention starts Aug. 5—that's the schedule.

Of course there could be a Senate filibuster over Supreme Court appointees, or over gun control; there's always that possibility.

Or Congress could come back to unfinished business after the conventions—as it did in presidential election years 1960 and 1964.

More probably, leaders hope, the restless and often negative 90th Congress will leave early, complete its work, and crown its labors with a bipartisan housing measure designed to make home ownership available to people of medium or low income.

Boom held possible

In fact, it's the most far-reaching program since the basic housing act was passed in 1949.

The Senate version of the housing act has passed (May 28, 67 to 4) with such bipartisan backing as John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama and Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois.

House approval in amended form is taken for granted by leaders.

Even if the sweeping bill doesn't accomplish all the sponsors hope (and few past housing bills have) it is believed that it may set off a kind of low-keyed, permanent housing boom that will help balance the economy.

Other purposes, avowed or unavowed, in the 15 sections of the 303-page bill, are:

- To increase home ownership among the poor.
- To increase social stability as against urban riots.
- To provide 1.2 million new or rehabilitated housing units in the next three years, with $5.5 billion in federal subsidies.

Guaranteed mortgages

Congress has been passing housing bills ever since 1934. Central to the philosophy of this one, Senator Percy notes, is "private enterprise participation" in trying to put greater emphasis on low-income rental and home ownership rather than middle and upper incomes.

The fiscal tool employed is liberal tax depreciation, and a new program of federal subsidies to reduce the interest that the Smith family (annual income, say, $4,000) will have to pay on its mortgage.

It opens the door for slum families to get home mortgages underwritten (that is, guaranteed) by the Federal Housing Administration.

One of the demands of the Poor People's Campaign recently has been federal encouragement of new housing units for slum dwellers.

Rent-subsidy program

Oddly enough, everybody seems to be fairly happy and reasonably harmonious over the new proposals. "We experienced an atmosphere of cooperation and coordination" in the committee, said conservative Senator John G. Tower (R) of Texas, who doesn't often go along with the administration.

Leaders are holding their breath fearing the harmony may not last. But nearly everybody favors the goal—better homes for the poor. And there seems considerable approval for the methods proposed—private industry backed by federal funds. The administration adopted the Percy plan to apply federal subsidies to aid home ownership.

Senator Sparkman calls the 15 titles "the most comprehensive housing and urban development bill our committee has ever presented."

It includes a complicated new rent-subsidy program. If a church, say, wanted to institute a nondenominational, nonsegregated rental or cooperative housing project, the federal government might subsidize the mortgages. Mortgage interest rates may work out as low as 1 percent.

President Johnson sent up his message on housing and the cities, Feb. 26. His goal was 6 million housing units over 10 years with an initial 5-year program. The Senate changed this to 3 years to allow quicker legislative review.

Here's how the most novel feature of the bill would work.

Carl Kramer, income $7,000, wants a $20,000 home. He would be required to pay 20 percent of his income ($1,400) for the following items—principal on a mortgage, interest, taxes, insurance, and mortgage insurance premium. But the monthly cost would come to $156 a month whereas he would have only $116 a month under the 20 percent provision.

To help make up the difference of $40 a month the government would pay some of the interest on the mortgage.

Suppose the mortgage interest were 6 percent. The bill permits the government to pay 5 percent of this. Mr. Kramer would pay only the final 1 percent. That is, he would be borrowing mortgage money for only 1 percent.

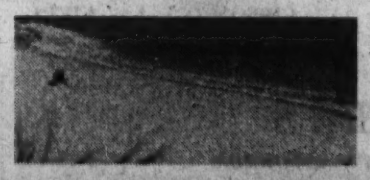
Inside today . . .

India pushed to build A-arms

India so far has resisted the temptation to build nuclear weapons at its Trombay atomic facility. But pressure is mounting. And advocates of an Indian atomic force are gaining.

Story: Page 2

Recreation areas: a new dimension



Are America's national recreational areas for communing or camping, basking or beach-buggying? Perhaps some of each. Problem: how to accommodate them all.

First page, second section
Parks postcript No. 11, Page 15

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Voices rise for A-power in India

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

To build or not to build "the bomb"? This is the question India's ruling Congress Party is debating privately.

A few years ago, there was no question about whether India would go nuclear. Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai for one described making the bomb as "suicidal."

"Economically, it will break us if we try to enter this nuclear race because of its fantastic cost," he said. "It will not be possible to spare any funds unless we prepare to be much poorer than we are today. How will that help us? Our people will die in poverty even before any destruction can take place by a bomb thrown by [Communist] China."

But, since the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty by the Soviet Union and the United States, the voices against building a nuclear arsenal have been growing quieter.

A loud chorus, in and out of government, now demands that India should become a nuclear power, no matter what the cost.

Deterrent doubted

India abstained from signing the treaty. The government says that in its present form the treaty cannot stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

New Delhi pointed to the fact that two of the nuclear powers — France and India's awesome Chinese Communist neighbor — are not parties to it.

The Indian Government contends also that while the treaty seeks to bind the nonnuclear powers not to make atomic weapons, it leaves the present elite group of nuclear powers free to produce all the weapons they want for themselves. India holds that this would perpetuate the dominance of the nuclear powers and keep the rest of the world in permanent subservience.

However, there is one major reason why India is resisting pressure from the Soviet Union and the United States to sign the treaty: the Peking nuclear threat.

India does not have an efficient early-warning radar system that could detect Chinese Communist planes before they reached their target.

The present radar sites in the foothills of the Himalayas are incomplete. Even when the Americans link them up to the fighter bases with modern communications the warning system will be only partially effective.

Himalayan obstacle

The lofty Himalayas black out the screens. So the radar could never pick up enemy planes attacking India from bases in Tibet until they were already over Indian territory. No matter how sophisticated a defense system India may build, it is considered impossible to make the country bombproof from a Chinese Communist attack.

"While China is dropping the bomb on New Delhi and other of our cities," the pro-bomb group asks, "we will have to wait until the United Nations Security Council is called for a special meeting to await the decision of the superpowers to retaliate. And if one of the superpowers decides it is not in its interests to retaliate, it can use its veto."

The best retaliatory system, the pro-bomb group feels, is that India should have a stockpile of nuclear warheads mounted on an effective delivery system to deter China from ever making a nuclear attack.

Rejecting the "nuclear umbrella" protection and going it alone will be difficult, the pro-bomb group admits. India's peaceful uses of nuclear energy depend a great deal on the United States and other countries that have signed the treaty.

President Johnson has stated that if India makes the bomb, America will cut off all technical aid.

But there is a feeling that France would come to India's aid. As for the ending of U.S. economic aid including PL-480 foodgrains shipments, the pro-bomb group bravely cites many agricultural experts who say India can now do without this aid.

Another reason is used to oppose the nonproliferation treaty. It is that the treaty is "racial." The nuclear club is often referred to among Indians as the "Caucasian Club." These critics affirm that its exclusively white membership prevents the peoples of Asia and Africa from joining.

One writer in the Indian Statesman asked: "What is the reason for the nuclear powers' sponsoring such a treaty now, especially when the problem of proliferation of nuclear weapons has been with the world for such a long time? The answer is that an Asian power—China—has 'gate-crashed' into the select Caucasian Club. . . ."

Few favor signing

It may be surprising that the land of Gandhi, which fought for freedom with nonviolence, should be seriously thinking of building the most destructive weapon the world has ever known. Gandhi's old freedom fighters, C. Rajagopalachari and J. B. Kripalani, still lend their voices to opposing violence as the solution of world problems. But they are regarded as relics of the past by the present generation of Indians.

There are only a few voices among the new generation of leaders urging India to sign the nonproliferation treaty. But they insist on being heard. They say the belief that the country can combine nuclear defense with development is just an illusion. They feel India's defense would be best safeguarded by a joint guaranty from the nuclear powers.

They also affirm that, even as a few years ago Indians underrated the Chinese Communist threat, so now they are overrating it. They maintain that the threat from Peking is not atomic, but political—that subversion or a military attack using conventional arms is more likely than a nuclear attack.

Five-year limit cited

They cite China's supply of funds and support for the Indian Marxist party and the arming and training of Naga tribesmen to conduct a guerrilla war against India as examples of the threat from Peking.

Finally, the antibomb group points out that India is not bound to become a nonnuclear power forever. The treaty provides for the withdrawal of any country from its obligation after a period of five years.

"Restraint in the use of nuclear weapons is desirable from a humanitarian point of view," writes Dr. R. C. Mazumbar of the antibomb group. "The proposed treaty is the first step in that direction. Though it may not carry us very far, still we must welcome even this humble beginning."

At the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, physicists are reluctant to discuss the subject. One expressed the feelings of his fellow scientists when he said:

"The research we are conducting here on the uses of fertilizer, irradiation of food, crop mutation, and other projects will help our country feed its millions in the coming years. There are many other projects here in our nuclear program that will help India to develop. But all this will have to be put aside if we have to concentrate on making a nuclear device.

"That we would have to put all our efforts on destruction instead of construction would be a great tragedy."

According to Science, a technical monthly published in London, India will be technically capable of making "an atom bomb a week" by 1970 or, by 1972, could produce enough plutonium for 230 bombs of the Hiroshima type, if it chose to go nuclear.

The price of going nuclear would be high for India. According to a report submitted to the UN Secretary-General by scientists on the effects of nuclear weapons, it would mean an annual addition of 10 to 30 percent to India's budget. This would depend on the size of the nuclear armaments and delivery system it wanted to build.

India would have to spend, the experts estimated, about $170 million a year to develop a "modest but significant nuclear armament" and $560 million annually for a "small but high-quality" nuclear force without "reallocating a major part of its technical resources from constructive activities."

Foreign-aid threat

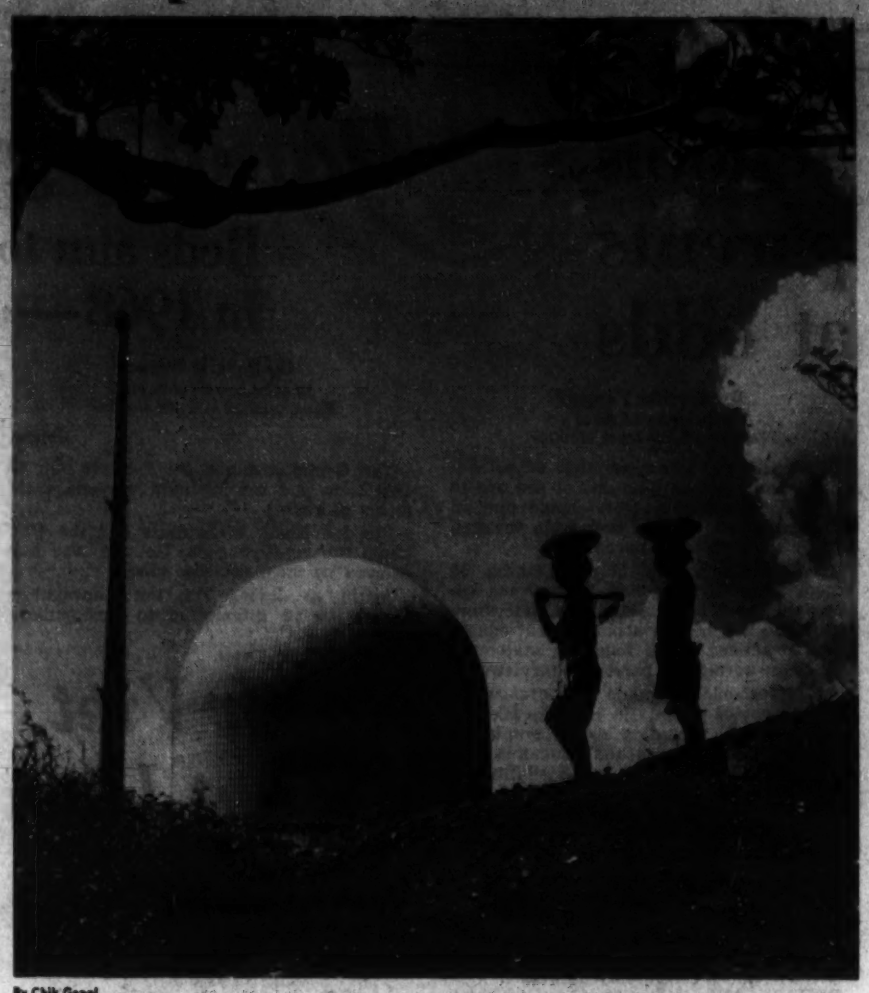
New Delhi is used to receiving massive doses of foreign aid for its huge projects. But it would have to underwrite the expense of making the bomb itself.

America and other countries would undoubtedly refuse to indirectly subsidize the bomb by granting loans for those other projects which India could no longer afford. Thus the country would lose a great deal of its present foreign aid from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The tremendous expense would dislocate the economy. It is the biggest deterrent against India's making the bomb.

Delhi thus has not closed the door on alternatives.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the Indian Parliament before it adjourned: "Our stand on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is not rigid. If it is changed and it is in our interest to sign it . . . we will sign it."



By Chik Gopal

Potential for destruction

India's Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was built by an army of workers—with much the same methods as the Taj Mahal. Now at this research complex India if it wished could build atomic weapons.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

San Antonio, Texas

President Johnson formally asked the Senate Tuesday to ratify the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which he called "a triumph of sanity and of man's will to survive."

More than 60 countries, including the United States, have signed the treaty which aims at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. But, to become effective, it must be formally ratified by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and at least 40 other nations.

St. Louis

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will seek an official Republican Party poll of voters across the nation to determine their preference for the party's presidential nomination, sources close to Mr. Rockefeller reported.

The New York Governor intends to call upon the GOP National Committee to sponsor the survey immediately.

The sources said Governor Rockefeller would ask that the poll concentrate especially on big-city areas.

Chicago

Federal judge Julius J. Hoffman of United States District Court ordered integration of faculty, staff, and pupils of the South Holland Elementary School District south of Chicago. It was the first desegregation suit filed by the Justice Department in the North.

Hours after the ruling was announced, the South Holland School Board voted 4 to 2 to appeal the order. The district superintendent, Charles B. Watts, said he did not favor the appeal.

New York

A supporter of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy says Democrats opposed to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey are considering holding what they call a "national primary" prior to the party's Aug. 25 national convention.

The statement was made Monday by Allard K. Lowenstein, a Democratic candidate for Congress in Nassau County on Long Island.

Washington

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, told the House Rules Committee he would oppose any effort to pass a registration and licensing bill if it would endanger a proposal to ban the mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns.

The Rules Committee had the mail-order bill before it Monday.

Severay members of the rules committee indicated they could vote for a ban on sales but would oppose the registration of firearms.

International . . .

Saigon

President Johnson will meet South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in Honolulu for a two-day conference starting about July 20.

Mr. Thieu was expected to seek assurances from Mr. Johnson on American intentions, observers said, with suspicions rising among Vietnamese politicians since the United States and North Vietnamese began preliminary peace talks in Paris.

London

James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was ordered to be held in custody for another week on charges of carrying a forged passport in the name of Ramon George Snyed and possession of an unregistered firearm and ammunition.

Legal observers said that if Ray's appeal against extradition was accepted, he would face trial on the British charges.

London

United Nations peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring spent three hours discussing the Middle East with Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdel Moneim Al-Rifai.

Mr. Al-Rifai and Mr. Jarring will hold separate meetings with British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart later this week.

Moscow

The first direct air service between New York and Moscow will start July 15 under an agreement which was concluded by an exchange of letters between the United States Embassy and the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The letters implemented an air-service agreement between the two countries signed in Washington in December, 1966.

Saigon

Viet Cong guerrillas used tear gas in an attack on a militia outpost 58 miles southwest of Saigon Monday, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said correcting a previous report that the guerrillas used an unidentified chemical gas.

In other action U. S. Marines fought North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam's northwest corner while Viet Cong gunners shelled three targets within six miles of Saigon in more harassing attacks Tuesday.

Bern

Swiss police have arrested an East German spy named Helmut Bruno Anders, the Justice Ministry announced.

The ministry said he was a professor of law at Karl Marx University, Leipzig. His main task on successive trips to the West was to recruit an atomic physicist living in the West. Mr. Anders will face trial at Bülach, near Zurich on a charge of using false papers.

News of July 8 and 9 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Energy source

All of earth's energy, except atomic and nuclear power, was derived from the sun.

RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX

AMUSEMENTS—Page 6
RESTAURANTS—Page 7
NEW JERSEY—Page 5
PENNSYLVANIA —Pages 2, 3
See also State and City Directory—Pages 13, 14

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Rochester, N.Y., focuses effort on the inner-city school

By Lucia Johnson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N.Y.

The number of Negro youngsters like Celeste Ingram and Ricky Flood bused to outer-city schools has doubled this year. But these 2,000 "open enrollment" youngsters are still only 10 percent of Rochester's nonwhite school population.

What about the 90 percent who don't get bused, who are left behind with woefully inadequate schooling? Ask both Negro and white educators. Busing money—"open enrollment" came to $193,750 this year — should be channeled into compensatory programs for inner-city schools, they say.

Rochester is struggling to finance both. It has compensatory services scattered throughout the school system. But last fall, it tried a new approach—concentrating compensatory programs on all-black No. 3 School.

Classes bused out

Class size was reduced from 28 to 15. Each classroom teacher got a full-time aide. A full-time reading specialist was hired to help teachers conduct more effective reading classes.

In addition, Grades 4 through 6 were bused to outer-city schools to make room for the smaller primary classes. Extra teachers were provided in the "receiving" schools so that class sizes wouldn't soar too much at the other end.

The total operation came to some $475,700.

No. 3 School teachers say small classes were worth it.

"You get to know the children's special needs so much more intimately," says Mrs. Rita Tolomeo, a 3rd Grade teacher.

Mrs. Rose Areosty, the school's head reading teacher, says it was a challenge getting teachers to learn how to use their aides. But with training, the aides have become invaluable supports for the reading program, she says.

Hurdles involved

She is distressed, though, that budget cuts will boost class sizes to 19 or 20 without providing more aides. Most of the children should be in reading classes of 10 or 12 to begin with, says Mrs. Areosty.

Joseph Merenda, principal of No. 3 School, soft-pedals the negative effects of bigger classes. But he is first to admit that the school's compensatory program still has its wrinkles.

"We didn't provide adequate in-service training for the teachers. And we didn't have a supervisor for the aides," he says. He remembers one day when 11 of his 25 aides were absent.

"But we were starting with very little to go on—and very little time," he adds.

Mr. Marenda would like to see increased in-service training this fall. Budget cuts make this uncertain, however, and jeopardize moves to expand the compensatory programs.

Some educators, for instance, would like to see the programs coupled more closely with integration. It's true, they say, that since older children were bused out from No. 3 School, integration, at least for them, became an indirect offshoot of the compensatory programs.

"But I am persuaded that compensatory education, however well conceived, does not provide enriched learning in a segregated situation," says Robert R. Bickal, school board member.

Limitations seen

The past president of the Rochester Teachers Association, Daniel Heffernan, agrees.

"Statistics seem to show that compensatory education doesn't have as much of an effect on the achievement of Negroes as integration," he says.

Yet even where integration is moving ahead in Rochester—at least in terms of numbers—white resistance still lingers.

"We've gotten too many Negroes, too fast. Maybe one Negro in a class would be good—until everybody gets used to it," says one mother whose son goes to No. 50 School on the edge of Rochester.

With 100 bused children this year, No. 50 has the largest inner-city enrollment. Since February, 1964, when busing first began, it has grown from 0.6 to 28.6 percent of the school's enrollment.

Challenges raised

"I'm put out because we pay over $600 in taxes and it's just taken away from my kid by the bused ones," says another No. 50 mother.

At first, open enrollment faced court cases and parent grievance committees. Bused children were lowering the education level, parents complained, and were consuming too much of the teacher's time in discipline problems.

Yet compared to the initial opposition to busing, antagonism is declining, says Robert Santangelo, principal at No. 50. This year, he reports 30 applications from neighborhood parents for summer-school programs in the inner-city.

"That's real progress. Three years ago, I wouldn't have any willing to go into inner-city," he says.

Mrs. Harriet Lenahan, who has taught 7th grade here since before the busing, finds it smoother going than she had expected.

"Taken as a group, I get as much or more cooperation from the open-enrollment parents as I do from the neighborhood ones. And I've had greater success reaching kids who seemed unreachable among the bused youngsters."

Impressions change

Lois Dempski, a freckled third-grader who walks to school, says it was hard to make friends with the bused children at first.

"I thought the Negroes would be bad. But they're not."

Celeste Ingram, 13 years old, doesn't like waiting for the bus, especially in the winter. But she does like coming to No. 50.

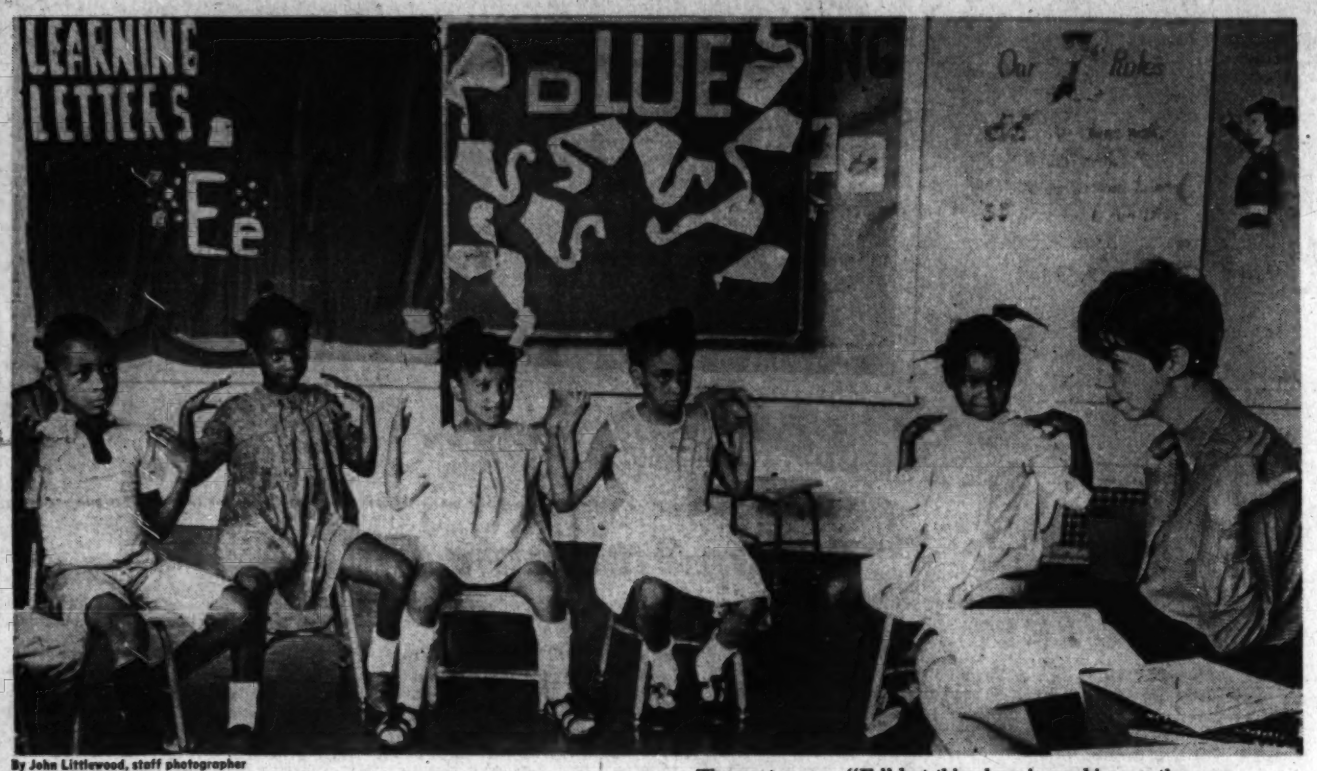
"Sometimes you think all white people are bad," she says. "I've learned they're only some bad."

Now Mr. Santangelo would like to see his kindergarten class become integrated. Mothers appear reluctant to have such young children far from home, but Mr. Santangelo, and others, feel the younger the children are, the more quickly they adjust to integration.

So he keeps asking for the youngest in an effort to wipe out resistance to integration before it begins.

And Rochester continues to juggle busing with reluctance to integrate; compensatory education with budget cuts; and busing with compensatory education.

Third of four articles on school integration in a northern city. Next: denting the suburban stronghold.



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Learning those letters

The poster says "E," but this class is working on the combination "Sh" as shoulders are shyly touched. This is a kindergarten class at all-Negro school No. 3 in Rochester, N.Y. Some inner-city children are bused to the suburbs as the city upgrades its school system and works on integration.

Antipoverty cutbacks disturb New York Mayor

By the Associated Press

New York

Mayor John V. Lindsay—launching city summer antipoverty programs that will involve less than half as many people as were benefited last summer—has questioned whether he can keep the lid on racial tensions during the hot months.

Mayor Lindsay has again criticized the federal government and blamed the cutback in educational, recreational, and cultural programs on a reduction in federal funds from $8.9 million last year to $5 million this year.

He also said, in answer to questions, that city aid to the same programs is being reduced from $2.25 million to $1.6 million. Mayor Lindsay said the city can not provide more "because the city budget is stretched to the breaking point."

But he said congressional action is the main reason that only 213,000 slum residents will be included in the programs this year, compared with 500,000 last summer.

Mayor Lindsay held a news conference in the predominantly Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to discuss the combined $6.6 million federal-city grants to 529 community-run antipoverty programs. Last summer the total was $11.15 million.

Mayor Lindsay has given much of the credit to last summer's antipoverty programs for the fact that the city had only sporadic outbreaks of racial turmoil.

The programs that Mayor Lindsay has just discussed—unlike several other antipoverty programs—are not designed primarily to produce jobs. But 4,478 persons will be hired to run them this summer. A principal aim is to keep youngsters and young men and women off the streets during the hot weather.

The Mayor's announcement was followed by relatively small protest demonstrations by antipoverty groups, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

In one of the demonstrations, about 200 east Harlem residents blocked traffic for a half-hour at the intersection of East 116th Street and Third Avenue.

Ocean industry sighted

By the Associated Press

Washington

Frederick J. Close, chairman of the board of Aluminum Company of America forecast that oceanography could become the world's largest industry and would be "the glamour business of the 1970's."

He told the annual conference of the Marine Technology Society that oceanography "has all the makings, if it can attract a sufficient number of investors and entrepreneurs."

Mr. Close said strong support of marine technology, particularly by the federal government, can be justified on the basis of present and future needs of the people and of the national economy.

He added that the importance of oceanography in national defense is obvious.

"A national investment in marine technology makes sound economic sense —better sense, perhaps, than some of our other more publicized programs," he said.

"The investment per oceanographer, in terms of what he can accomplish, is probably the world's greatest scientific bargain."

Mr. Close said the greatest development of the decade in this general area was the international agreement of 1964 on the continental shelf, giving every seaboard nation the right to explore lands adjacent to its ocean borders for economic exploitation.

This means the United States now can lay claim to a million square miles, an area equal in size to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, he said.

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NEW JERSEY

★Reds seek own terms for peace

Continued from Page 1

Vietnam war here hinges through the remainder of 1968 are:

- Will the Communists actually be militarily or politically able to implement their ambitious plan?
- If so, will they succeed or fail either on the military battlefields or in the psychological-political arena?

If they succeed, the Vietnam war will end in something close to a defeat for the allies. If the Communists fail in their "victory" plan, they maintain the option of remaining flexible enough to carry on an "expanded and prolonged war," into the beginning of 1969, and into Cambodia, Laos, and possibly Thailand.

Consolidation ordered

In one captured document, the Viet Cong high command has ordered its troop commanders "to consolidate and develop armed and political forces in the rear to gain more continuous and solid victories . . ." with a spirit of urgency, while, at the same time, being "prepared flexibly to face the expanded and prolonged war. . . ."

The captured document states:

"According to the instructions of the military and political headquarters of COSVN [the Viet Cong high command], we must mobilize the whole [Communist] party and the whole people so that the whole country will be determined to consolidate what has been won and to develop it and to urgently repair shortcomings in order to continuously attack the enemy and to motivate the people to uprise to take over the government."

Clearly the captured document unveils Saigon as the eye of the turbulent storm.

"We should be determined to hang on and fight very violently and continuously in all directions of the compass around Saigon," the document continues, "inside as well as outside the city, while being closely knitted with the people's uprising to create the revolt among the puppet troops, to carry the economic struggle in order to first wear out and then exterminate or disintegrate one part after another of the puppet troops and the puppet government infrastructure, their defense system, and to annihilate the biggest enemy leaders and central nerve headquarters in order to make the enemy more paralyzed every day."

The plan in the captured document clearly maintains that the final period of the Vietnam story is to be written in Saigon.

First of a three-part series: Communist strategy for the remainder of 1968. Next: the battle for Saigon.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Shoot me with a smile

Vietnamese boys who have known only the face of war since they were born can still laugh and clown before a camera. They encountered the photographer in Saigon's heavily damaged Cholon section and asked him to take their picture—but not a serious one.

★North Vietnam hints lag in production

Continued from Page 1

falling in some parts of this tropical country."

These hints of gathering trouble at home coincide with a tour of European Communist countries by a high-powered North Vietnamese delegation seeking new and substantial aid, both military and economic.

The delegation, led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, has negotiated new aid agreements for North Vietnam in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the Soviet Union.

Production encouraged

Meanwhile, there are reports that a larger number of foreign ships than previously has been flowing to North Vietnam's principal port of Haiphong. If correct, this could mean that North Vietnam is striving to make up with imports shipped in by sea both what it is not producing itself, as well as the shortfall in goods from Comunist China as a result of China's dislocated transport system.

For some time there have been indications that Hanoi has been most anxious to boost industrial output at home. Throughout the first half of this year there have been various "emulation campaigns" to mark such occasions as President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, in which workers have been spurred to greater effort.

Earlier this year the party theoretical journal Hoc Tap quoted Premier Pham Van Dong.

Warning that North Vietnam faced "extremely crucial tasks" in 1968 the Premier said: "The communications and transportation [branch] has made unique innovations concerning technical equipment and technical improvements, proving that despite the war this work can be carried out. Why are the other branches not working like the communications and transportation branch? Why are heavy industry, light industry, construction, forestry, marine products, and so forth not able to do this? We must make the utmost effort to carry out this work. Small technical improvements, small steps forward in technical equipment when added together produce large results, and from small undertakings we will move forward to larger tasks every day."

Starvation reported in war-beset Biafra

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"In the name of humanity, help us now."

That is the appeal being made to statesmen by those who are channeling emergency aid to the Biafrans as the war between the Nigerian federal government and the breakaway state of Biafra continues.

The airlift of food and much-needed supplies is said to be continuing despite the loss, at the weekend, of a charter plane carrying 10 tons of supplies. (The plane, chartered by the World Council of Churches, is reported to have crashed short of the jungle airstrip.)

Situation seen worsening

In London's Trafalgar Square a "Save Biafra" rally highlighted the needs of those for whom relief cannot come by road. Biafra refuses a land corridor, saying it fears that supplies sent through federal territories would be poisoned. And federal authorities insist on the right to inspect airlifts to Biafra to prevent the transport of arms.

The relief operation has, it seems, become too big for the international welfare organizations.

Now, they say, it is up to the statesmen to intervene. Starvation has escalated the war and changed its character.

The Nigerian Government is being pressed to allow unrestricted mercy flights to Biafra both by day and night. At present only government-approved flights are permitted.

Even if a route is determined, Biafra has indicated it will not accept gifts from Britain. Biafran leader Lt. Col. Odumwegwu Ojukwu said Biafrans would rather starve than accept aid from a government supplying arms to its enemies, the Nigerian federalists.

Delay denied

Mr. Ojukwu added, "It cannot understand how the British Government can offer assistance in one hand and in the other furnish the Lagos Government with the arms for increasing the misery of these same people."

In the House of Commons, Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson denied that Britain had been dilatory over efforts to get emergency help to starving Biafrans. He said the government is considering use of Royal Air Force planes to fly supplies to Nigeria and that negotiations now are under way with the Lagos Government concerning emergency relief.

Mr. Thompson appeared careful not to prejudice the current visit of a negotiating team led by Mt. Everest mountaineer Lord (formerly Sir John) Hunt.

Earlier, Prime Minister Harold Wilson had assured one international aid organization—Oxfam—that there is no threat of shooting down relief planes cleared and authorized by the Nigerians. The problems of more flights, he says, are being studied.

Well-informed British sources are at a loss to see what the next step will be.

Approaches have failed to bring the opposing sides to the conference table. Now both sides seem suspicious of plans to open up corridors of mercy through which aid can pass to the needy.

Reports conflicting

What is not clear is the size of the relief problem.

Reports, said by many to be wildly exaggerated, say it is enormous.

[A report by John Birch, administrator in Lagos for the Save the Children Federation, described the refugee camp of Ikot Ekpene as a "hell of torment, humiliation, hunger and death," according to Reuters.

["Some 1,500 persons were literally dying of malnutrition . . . ," he was quoted as saying. "Vultures moved from wall to wall and roof to roof in great numbers."]

Lord Hunt, it is reliably reported, has failed to visit the areas he would like to have seen for himself.

It may now be up to his colleagues, representing charitable organizations, to see if they can gain access and report on the situation in detail.

China-Tanzania mill opens

By the Associated Press

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

A giant textile mill built by Communist China has begun operations near here.

Hundreds of Chinese experts supervised the two-year construction of the $6 million Friendship Textile Mill, which covers 48 acres five miles outside Dar es Salaam. It employs 2,400 workers, most of them without previous industrial experience, and will hire 600 more when full production begins.

A French-financed textile mill being built at Mwanza, 700 miles away on Lake Victoria, will cost $9.6 million. It is smaller than the Chinese mill but will have the same production capacity and about one-third of the labor force. Completion is scheduled in two years.

Direct Saigon-Hanoi talks urged

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

South Vietnam's observer at the Vietnam preliminary peace talks here has appealed for direct negotiations between North and South Vietnam.

Bui Diem, who is South Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States, made the appeal at a news conference here.

He called the conference at the South Vietnamese consulate general shortly after the announcement that President Johnson and President Thieu of South Vietnam would meet in Honolulu about July 20.

"My government felt it was time to let our views be publicly known," Mr. Diem said.

"There are two protagonists, North and South Vietnam. If a solution is really wanted, the two must be together."

Noting that the Paris conference between the United States and North Vietnam now has lasted two months, the Ambassador stated that his government is "disappointed" by progress of the talks.

Mr. Diem stressed that Saigon had originally agreed to the convening of the Paris conference "exclusively" to discuss conditions of the cessation of bombing and "not [to decide] the future of Vietnam, which only the Vietnamese people can decide."

Violation charged

But, he continued, the North Vietnamese delegation here in Paris has systematically avoided all discussion of the conditions for cessation of bombing, "thus rejecting the 'rule of the game' it had chosen and approved in coming to Paris."

The diplomat stated that his government had "many times" proposed direct talks between Hanoi and Saigon. He cited President Thieu's inaugural address last November, in which the President called for the two governments to sit down at a conference table in order to find, directly and together, a means to end the war.

Mr. Diem also recalled a television statement of the South Vietnamese Premier last May 28, calling for the North and South to seek a solution together.

The Ambassador stressed the theme that a peace settlement is primarily a problem between North and South Vietnam alone.

He stated that the "so-called" National Liberation Front (political arm of the Viet Cong) is only an ancillary of North Vietnam and that the presence of allied troops—American and others—in South Vietnam is only "temporary."

In eliminating these aspects, he continued, one arrives at the source of the conflict. There remain only the two principal protagonists: the North and the South, he stated.

Tune may change

Mr. Diem was asked if direct Hanoi-Saigon talks could proceed simultaneously with the current Paris conference. "That depends upon the North Vietnamese," he stated, noting again that in his government's opinion the Paris talks had been called only for the "strictly limited" subject of cessation of bombing.

The diplomat stated that he is "not optimistic" about Hanoi's response to Saigon's proposal, "but then they are Communists, and Communists can change their tune from one day to the next." Asked where such direct talks would be held, he said it was too early to raise such a question.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Diem carefully argued the view that "the government of the Republic of Vietnam is the only legal government of Vietnam and alone has the legal right to speak in the name of the South Vietnamese people."

He said that the Paris conference, even though limited in its objectives, originally had great importance as a "test" of the intentions of both sides. Unfortunately, he stated, Hanoi has used the occasion to intensify its war in the South.

WEU role in arms talks pushed

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

The Western European Union's many-sided experience in arms control fits this seven-nation group for a role in future East-West disarmament negotiations.

This view was advanced by West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, during a quarterly meeting of the Western European Union (WEU) ministerial council in Bonn.

The WEU, Mr. Brandt declared, already had evolved an arms control system among its own members. This might provide a useful example for the larger East-West stage.

Mr. Brandt spoke as the United States and Soviet Union appear to be edging toward talks on the possible limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

WEU was formed in 1954 on British initiative, following the defeat of the proposal for a European Defense Community (EDC) by the French National Assembly.

Its aim was to provide a channel for controlled West German rearmament, so that the Federal Republic might join NATO.

Bonn pledge recalled

It was through WEV that Bonn gave its famous pledge to refrain from the manufacture of atomic, biological, and chemical weapons.

Progressively over the years, as NATO's military needs have expanded, WEU has approved new levels and types of weapons production by West Germany.

After President de Gaulle vetoed British membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), other Common Market members hoped to use WEU as a bridge between Britain and Europe.

This thought may have figured in Mr. Brandt's advancement of WEU for a possible future arms-control role. Bonn remains committed to British membership in the EEC.

Détente still dubious

Meanwhile, WEU foreign ministers agreed that the immediate prospects of East-West détente appeared slim. Nonetheless members would pursue their bilateral contacts with the Soviet Union and other Communist lands, it was agreed.

Mr. Brandt informed his colleagues that the latest Soviet note to Bonn was not very encouraging. Moscow was replying to a West German memorandum of April 9, suggesting an exchange of declarations renouncing the use of force.

Preoccupied by developments in Romania and Czechoslovakia, WEU conferees agreed, the Soviets appeared to be in no mood for détente with the West.

Four members of Euratom, the European atomic energy pool, a sister community of the Common Market, told WEU they planned to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty when Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had agreed on an inspection system.

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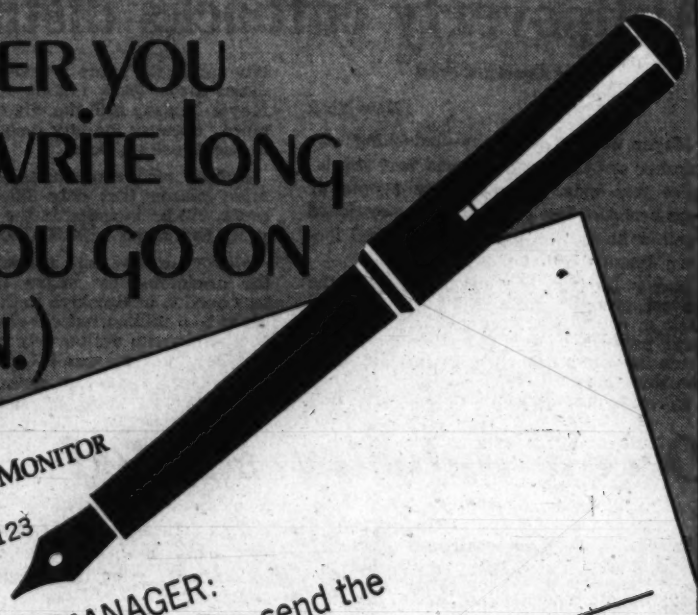

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Food for Nigerians: World concern grows

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The prospect of mass starvation in Nigeria is arousing world concern. The United States is willing and ready to help with money and food—but it stands helpless and frustrated as the situation worsens.

Neither Washington nor London nor other capitals has been able to break through the hatreds that lie at the root of the Nigerian civil war—and which now threaten the lot of hundreds of thousands of Ibo tribesmen and children in Nigeria's southwest.

Both the White House and the State Department have become increasingly concerned in recent days. In a few days, Washington will have shipped $1.1 million worth of dried milk and flour into Lagos under its Food and Freedom program. It has provided $100,000 to the International Red Cross, and another $100,000 to the Lagos Government.

Private American relief groups have contributed $1.7 million. More is on the way.

But . . .

None of the help has reached the people who need it most—the Ibos, numbering between 9 and 12 million, who now are surrounded by federal troops determined to end the secession of their breakaway State of Biafra.

Supplies cut off

The federal troops have cut off the Ibos from their traditional meat supplies from the north. The only food left is yams and manioc, both rich in starch, but not in protein.

Adults can live on them, but children need more protein, such as milk, fish, or meat. In some areas, there is little food of any kind.

The Lagos Government of Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon has offered to open up a land corridor into the encircled Ibo area, so that food can be brought in. Experts here agree that a land-rescue mission is the only feasible way of providing the enormous quantities of food required to avert starvation which is already said to be causing a high toll of fatalities.

General Gowon says he will have to make routine searches of the food shipments, to prevent arms being smuggled in. He is confident of military victory but has found it difficult to defeat the Ibos outright. Ibos, intelligent and spirited, are waging guerrilla warfare on their home ground.

Mut the Biafran Government, under Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, refuses to accept food in this way. Publicly, it maintains that the federal troops might poison it en route. The charge itself illustrates the depth of the passions in Nigeria.

Cease-fire sought?

Privately, it is thought here to be trying to create world sympathy for their plight, which might force a general cease-fire. Hopefully, it could then maneuver into a settlement giving them some of the secessionists rights for which they have been fighting.

Yet Lagos demands that the hunger not be used for political purposes. It has announced it will shoot down any unauthorized airplanes flying into IBO territory.

At the moment, an American mercenary pilot is flying about 40 tons a day of food into Biafra, landing on secret airstrips that consist of nothing more than widened highways.

He is said to be alternating food shipments with arms cargoes, flying from Fernando Po and Sao Tome.

But experts here say the Ibos require not 40, but 1,000 tons of food a day.

A full-scale American airlift could cost $10 million, aid officials report, even if there were the airstrips to sustain it. Biafra has been without a major airport since it lost Port Harcourt to the federal troops.

U.S. aid flows to Lagos

The American aid has been flowing into Lagos, awaiting some kind of settlement that would open up land routes. But officials point out the problem of storage: Even dried milk and flour will not keep indefinitely in tropical conditions, they say.

In Britain, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief is coordinating aid from several European sources. Iceland is reported to be offering supplies of frozen fish.

But none of it will do any good, it is said despairingly here, unless a way is found to get it to the Ibos who need it, particularly the children.

The British press has been printing stories of Ibo suffering. A national American magazine has a cover story on it.

Biafra's special representative to the United States and Canada, Dr. Nwonye Otue, told the Baltimore Sun that one million Ibos faced starvation in the next month if relief did not come.

'End would be same'

He also said that starvation would be no worst than being killed by federal troops. "The end would be the same," he said.

American aid officials have estimated that some 600,000 Ibos are endangered.

The government is ready to continue its efforts: So far, the two lots of $100,000 made available to the Red Cross and to the Lagos Government have come from Agency for International Development contingency funds. Public and private, the American aid effort so far totals $3.5 million.

There is more that could be provided. The spectacle of starvation becoming a political weapon in a bitter civil war distresses officials here, but so far there is little they can do about it.

Leaders accused

Nigeria's Ambassador to the United States, Joseph Iyalla, accuses Ibo leaders outright of trying to use the starvation threat as a way to avoid giving up secession rights.

The $100,000 given to the Lagos Government has bought a fleet of Jeeps and trucks, and paid for a shipment of 276,000 tons of beans by the Church World Service.

The Roman Catholic Relief Service is also working to provide food.

Some experts say there is enough food on Fernando Po already to supply 40 tons a day for the next six weeks.

Associated Press

As IS 201 opened in New York last September, it became the focal point of a struggle for control by teachers, parents, and the city's Board of Education. Not all disputes of this nature develop police lines, but controversies over school control dot the nation.

Harlem's embattled school

★Schools, parents at odds

Continued from Page 1

pend upon how the professionals react under pressure."

In Orono, Maine, pressure was not the issue. Instead, parents, at the invitation of concerned administrators, agreed to work more closely with the schools as auxiliary personnel. Parents, teachers, and administrators agreed that the children were greatly benefitted by the closer link between the community and the classroom.

Not all teachers want parents to play a closer role in school affairs. In the San Mateo study, only 54 percent of the 92 teachers queried agreed that there should be a greater effort to involve parents in school policy matters.

Who knows best?

The figures for this one county in California pretty well tell the story across the United States. Two-thirds of the parents, half of the teachers, but only one-third of the administrators want parents to be more involved than they already are with what's happening to their children in school.

Most administrators in San Mateo, as well as in other school districts in the United States, take a position that only they know what is best pedagogically; that school decisions are professional decisions; and that parents should only play a supportive role.

These views confirm what many a principal has told me—that "good parents are those who confine their activities to raising money for curtains for the teachers' room and drapes for the auditorium."

Teachers, on the other hand, appear to be split down the middle on the question of parent involvement in school matters. According to the San Mateo County survey, half of them want to cooperate more closely with parents.

The other half want parents to leave education to the experts—in other words, the teachers. As they see it, parents should just see that the child gets to school on time—well-fed and neatly dressed—and then wait for the school's periodic reports to know how well things are going.

Other teachers would like parents to have a share in the educational decisions which must be made. Such teachers are usually the ones who prefer parent interviews to written report cards, and parent-teacher discussions of curriculum changes to school rummage sales.

Black parents outspoken

Not all American parents wish to become directly involved in school decisions. Probably two out of every three would welcome the opportunity to play a more active role. Among those who have spoken out recently are the Negro parents in black communities.

This has been true in Harlem, for example, where local boards made up of Negroes have called for all-black faculties for schools with all-black children. In Boston's Roxbury, parents have started their own busing program to get black children out of the ghetto into predominantly white schools. This is because the administrators of Boston's schools refused to carry out a busing program of their own.

Students of American education are questioning what could have gone wrong in town after town across the United States, where taxpayers have voted down school bond issues this past year. The countrywide statistics say that one out of every three school budgets was turned down at the polls.

It is reasonable to assume that the "no" vote against school bond issues includes parents who would like to help shape educational policy but are forced out of this role by local school authorities.

U.S. bar association honors Monitor

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The American Bar Association named 13 communications media organizations recipients of its 1968 Gavel awards for work "contributing to public understanding of the American system of law and justice."

Winners were five newspapers, three television producers, two magazines, two radio stations and one news service. In addition six certificates of merit were awarded.

The honors will be presented Aug. 7 during the 91st annual meeting of the association in Philadelphia.

The Silver Gavel winners are:

Newspapers

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for the "Crisis in the Courts" series by Howard James examining strengths and weaknesses of state court systems and recommending administrative improvements.

The Los Angeles Times for Ronald J. Ostrow's distinguished series of interpretative articles about Supreme Court of the United States decisions and of operations of the federal Department of Justice.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch for interpretative articles by James C. Millstone on the decisionmaking processes of the Supreme Court and related legal subjects.

The Louisville Courier-Journal for its voluntary adoption of a code of fair practices to protect fair trial and free press in crime-news reporting.

The Philadelphia Inquirer for an informative 10-part series of articles by G. Warren Nutter contrasting the legal, political, and social institutions of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Television

National Broadcasting Company for its television documentary "Justice For All?" profiling problems of the nation's poor growing out of unequal access to legal services.

American Broadcasting Company for the television drama "A Case of Libel" portraying fundamental principles of American justice through recreation of a famous trial.

Twentieth Century-Fox Television, Inc., for the "Commitment" segment of the defense series in which a dedicated lawyer remedies a miscarriage of justice.

Magazines

Newsweek for Peter Janssen's article "The 'New' Law vs. Tradition," examining trends toward greater curriculum flexibility and increased emphasis on social responsibility in legal education in the U.S.

Saturday Evening Post for Stewart Alsop's feature article "The Supreme Court Asks a Question: Is it Fair?" An assessment of the performance of the court and the philosophies of its members.

Radio

WMAL, Washington, D.C., for a documentary series "Perspective — D.C. Crime Report" on the import of the recommendations of the President's crime commission.

WEEI, Boston, for "Benzaquin's Notepad," an imaginative series of background reports on significant developments in law, the bar, and the courts.

News service

Newhouse National News Service, Washington, D.C., for a series of articles by Jack C. Landau examining the American system of military justice.

Greece to aid refugees

By the Associated Press

United Nations, N.Y.

Responding to an appeal to governments by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, the Greek delegation has announced that Greece will donate 100 tons of rice to Arab refugees from the war with Israel June 5-10, 1967.

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Nasser confers in Moscow

Artillery fire punctuates reported Suez Canal talks

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Cairo

The latest Suez Canal fighting on July 8 grimly punctuated the final stages of United Arab Republic President Nasser's talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

President Nasser was due back here by July 11 after a stopover in Yugoslavia to see President Tito.

The impression has grown strong among diplomats here that the Suez Canal's future was a major item during the Egyptian leaders' Moscow talks.

As though to reinforce that impression, Israeli and Egyptian artillerymen blazed away in heavy exchanges of fire near the canal's southern end on July 8. An Egyptian spokesman said 39 civilians were killed and 25 houses destroyed. It was the heaviest fighting on the canal cease-fire line in four months.

Each side accused the other of opening fire. The Egyptian spokesman said Israeli fire hit the populated El-Arabeen district in the town of Suez.

Five tanks reported hit

The spokesman reported destruction of five Israeli tanks, two artillery observation posts; two antitank gun emplacements, two machine-gun nests, and an amunition dump. Two enemy tanks were silenced and a large number of Israelis were killed or wounded," he added.

[In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded in the firing. The spokesman said Egyptian forces began the fighting by firing on Israeli positions north of Port Tawfiq on the canal's Israeli-occupied east bank.]

While the Suez fighting was under way Gen. Odd Bull, chief United Nations truce observer, conferred here with Foreign Undersecretary Salah Ghoar. UN truce observers arranged a cease-fire.

Cairo newspapers juxtaposed stories of the fighting with a statement by British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart in London that some progress had been made toward reopening the Suez Canal, blocked since the outbreak of the six-day Arab-Israeli war in June, 1967.

Mr. Stewart warned "it is still a difficult and complicated matter."

President Nasser has said the canal must remain closed until Israel evacuates Sinai which it captured in the six-day war.

Israel's stand is that it will not permit the canal's reopening unless Israeli ships are permitted to use the waterway.

Cairo's public response to this has always been that Egypt would obey the original United Nations resolutions on the right of all ships to free passage provided Israel obeyed other resolutions calling for repatriation or compensation of Palestinian Arab refugees.

These public positions are included or implied in last November's Security Council resolution, which also called for Israeli evacuation of Arab territory it captured last year.

But there is strong private evidence that Britain and the Soviet Union, the maritime powers most affected by the canal's closing, are pressing to isolate the canal question from the other aspects of the Middle East crisis.

Closure benefits some

British, Soviet, and other advocates of reopening the canal argue that the only nations benefiting from its closure are South Africa, Japan, whose supertankers are too big to use the waterway, and such oil producers as Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria which do not need the canal.

The Egyptian response to this is that the canal's closing was an Arab policy agreed by all Arab governments at the Khartoum Arab summit talks last August. This is why, the Egyptians point out, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Libya agreed at Khartoum to subsidize the United Arab Republic to compensate for its loss of canal revenues.

The Arab commission administering the subsidies is to meet and review the second year's payment schedules Sept. 15.

Shipowners of 11 West and East European countries meet in Amsterdam July 11 to discuss the plight of their 14 ships trapped in the canal since the June war. The fact that East European owners—Czechs, Poles, and Romanians—are meeting with their Western counterparts for the first time adds to pressures being generated to open the canal.

U.S. TV movie protested

By Reuters
Uppsala, Sweden

An American Rhodes scholar and three British delegates lodged a protest at the World Council of Churches assembly against a United States television movie.

They described the movie, "The Struggle for Peace or the Search for Peace?", made by the American Broadcasting Company and National Educational Television as "obsolete, offensive, and useless."

The 800 assembly delegates almost unanimously supported the protest. It was presented by Dick Schaper of New York and Cambridge University King's College Dean, Rev. David Edwards, Labour member of Parliament Tom Driberg, and Prof. James Atkinson of Sheffield University.

The movie was shown at the assembly during a session on international peace and justice.

Mr. Driberg said "it was cold-war propaganda gloating over Western nuclear-arms superiority and giving no hint that nonproliferation was desirable."

The British Parliament member added, "It was both unfortunate and offensive considering the large numbers of East European delegates here."

Youth participants in the World Council of Churches assembly, who have no vote, came up with a resolution condemning the role of the United States and its allies in Vietnam. They challenged the assembly to produce a similar statement.

Inter-American Music Festival:

Quantity vs. quality

ARTS ENTERTAINMENT

By Charles A. Jahant
Washington

The recently concluded Fourth Inter-American Music Festival was, on average, a disappointing affair. More costly and more elaborate in scope than the third festival (held in 1965), the latest series was apparently designed to impress by quantity rather than quality. More than 300 performers were involved in the presentation of works by 57 different composers, all in the span of 10 evenings.

Obviously a zealous effort had been made to present as many young composers as possible. Of the 57 featured, 10 were from Brazil, eight from Argentina, six each from Chile and the United States, five from Mexico, and one or more from nine other countries, including Canada. For the first time in an Inter-American Festival, Spain was represented in a program of works by eight of its avant-gardists.

The programs unveiled no true masterpieces and only a scant half-dozen of the compositions held sufficient interest to warrant continued performance. The rest may safely be allotted to a classification which Stravinsky has aptly called "throwaway music."

If a certain sameness of technique dominated the scores, the reason was not hard to find. From an elaborate and detailed program book one learned that nine of the younger Latin Americans had, at various times, been students of others among the 57; 11 others had studied with Ginastera, 10 with Aaron Copland, nine with Messiaen, seven with Malipiero and four with Dallapiccola. The majority, then, were at least first cousins in these familiar musical families.

Musical spoofing

The two opening programs, devoted to Latin American avant-garde music, revealed nothing new, either in compositional invention or in performance. Form is still outside the pale and chance music is still the big thing. Normally, in programs of this nature, there is a certain amount of fun, but such was not the case this year. Only two numbers went in for spoofing. In "Divertimento III" by the Peruvian Cesar Bolaños, the conductor rang a cowbell, and the pianist doubled on snare drum, sleighbells, and maracas. At one point he walked to the proscenium and turned a harp 180 degrees, then returned to his piano. For the coda his three fellow players left the stage and assembled in the audience for a final "Ha!"

"Eidesis II" by Argentina's Alides Lanza made use of "psychedelic lights" in a disorganized and ineffectual way. The composer's stated aim was for a "total spectrum of sound." To achieve proper distortion, he specified that instruments be tuned in quarter tones and that the deeper strings be microphonically amplified. The effort fell flat.

A later program called "Avant-Garde Music in Spain" proved even less inventive. Worthy of mention, though, was Leonardo Balada's "Geometrías." This turned out to be a genial exercise in which delicate staccati fought dense tone clusters. Part of the unintended fun of the piece (for octet) was visual: a mammoth gentleman, with a Van Dyke, played the piccolo, while a slip of a girl who resembled Shirley MacLaine thumped a bass drum.

During the avant-garde portion of the Third Inter-American Festival in 1965, there had been some booing and hissing. This time, the only audible evidences of displeasure were some catcalls from a group of college students at the concert of instrumental-electronic music. "Games" by Gustavo Becerra (Chile) was the object of the disturbance. It is a chance work for piano competing against a simultaneous (but slightly delayed) magnetic tape of the same performance.

This piece began with the repeated slamming and banging of every movable part of the big concert grand, which was then attacked with palms and elbows and, finally, drumsticks. For a conclusion, the performer hurled a dozen Ping-pong balls at the piano strings. Steinway and Sons may well begin production of pianos made of concrete and steel for such events.

Electronic pieces

Other electronic pieces ranged from the sounds of Wuthering Heights wind-on-the-moors to admixtures of traffic noises, jet plane flights, distressed sea gulls, jungle noises, sounds of shattering glass, and the customary rattling of chains in empty factories. One was forced to categorize these under the heading "ear pollution."

A bit of whimsy by Carman Moore (United States) was "Cross-Fire," for piano and taped piano. The on-stage piano was hopelessly plowed under by the taped noises. The best part of the composition was the subtitle which termed it ". . . for the entire family . . . based on Italian folk songs. Complete with a home-cooked Chinese dinner."

Vladimir Ussachevsky (United States), in "Of Wood and Brass," contrived an agreeable pastiche by the manipulation on tape of a number of actual musical sounds. Pitted against the other numbers on this program, however, it sounded oddly conservative.

Orchestral works

Three orchestral programs were played by the Washington National Symphony at its new summer home, the Merriweather Post Pavilion at Columbia, Md. In the first, Robert Ward's new piano concerto was played by Marjorie Mitchell for whom it had been written. It is an unembarrassed blend of Rachmaninoff and Gershwin, in which the former predominates.

On the same evening soprano Ella Lee sang two scenes from Samuel Barber's "Anthony and Cleopatra." Miss Lee has a beautiful voice and sang the excerpts with as much feeling as the music permits, but the effect of the score remains stilted and artificial. Prior to the Ward the Fourth Symphony of Juan Orrego Salas (Chile) was heard. Based on the 12-tone system and a bit on the noisy side, it was unique in having recognizable themes. It was one of the high points in the series.

Lester Trimble also came up with a winner in the final program. His "Sonic Landscape," a brief essay for orchestra in which the timpani have a vital part, is a work neither traditional nor advanced. The strength and variety of its musical moods point to the likelihood of future performances.

One of the special rewards of the festival was the impressive singing of the Brazilian mezzo-soprano, Maura Moreira, in Villa-Lobos' 22-year-old "Poem of Itabira," also heard on the concluding program.

The festival was jointly sponsored by the Pan American Union and the Inter-American Music Council of the Organization of American States.

While it is unrealistic to expect every festival to produce another Ginastera or Charles Ives, it is not too much to hope that the planning for the Fifth Festival, to be held here in 1971, will focus on sharper musical objectives.

'Oedipus the King'

Christopher Plummer, on the right, plays the title role in a new film reviewed elsewhere on the page. Others in the picture are Donald Sutherland and Richard Johnson.

'Green Berets': double-think

By John Allen

The basic conceptual flaw of "The Green Berets" is its open glorification of violence as committed by American troops in Vietnam and its unequivocal condemnation of violence as committed by the Viet Cong.

The 2-hour-and-20-minute ordeal fails to recognize that war itself—the resort to violence and material force—is the underlying enemy. Its premise that armed conflict is a simple matter of Good Guys versus Bad Guys is a prenuclear notion out of keeping with the times.

The Viet Cong's shelling of an American outpost deep in the heartland of Vietnam is pictured as an atrocious act of villainy. The American attack against a Viet Cong headquarters, however, is shown as a smooth blend of heroism and bravery.

There is no doubt, of course, about the tragedy inherent in violence and armed conflict, from whichever side it may be viewed. But the double-think of "The Green Berets" greatly oversimplifies a harsh and complex war. In addition, the film is poorly written, directed, acted, and edited.

Its force as hawkish propaganda is dissipated by its dullness and simplemindedness — which results in a degree of self-parody that is unintentionally dovish.

The point is made in the film that only those who have been to Vietnam are in a position to talk about it knowledgeably. It is fair, then, to mention that "The Green Berets" was filmed in Georgia.

John Wayne stars as the superhero of "Berets," and is also credited as codirector with Ray Kellogg. The screenplay is by James Lee Barrett, based on the novel by Robin Moore.

Christopher Plummer as Oedipus

By Harold Hobson

"Oedipus the King," with Christopher Plummer in the main part and Lilli Palmer as Jocasta, is a remarkably successful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Pictorially it is very fine. The rough palace of Oedipus is set in the wild Greek countryside, where flocks of sheep roam and graze, and the wind blows through the grass and the long cloaks of the chorus.

The starkness of the tragedy is in no way mitigated to render it more acceptable to popular audiences. The full ancient Greek rigor is maintained, and the tension slowly mounts until at the end, when Oedipus leaves his grandeur and sets out as a beggar to wander through a barren land, the effect is very impressive.

Mr. Plummer is admirable in Oedipus's stubbornness, impetuosity, and growing alarm, and speaks his lines with power and majesty. There is the very minimum of external action, the only departure from the play being a short flashback to the murder of Laius where four roads meet. Orson Welles is a vast Tiresias, and Roger Livesey engaging as the anxious shepherd who reluctantly reveals to Oedipus the secret of his birth.

Curiously there is no sense of overpowering heat. The sunshine is constant, as befits a southern land, but it seems bleak and chilling, and the wind blows incessantly. Inexorably Oedipus advances on his terrible destiny, but the effect is one of grandeur and exaltation, rather than of horror. In directing the film Philip Saville has shown an admirable discretion.

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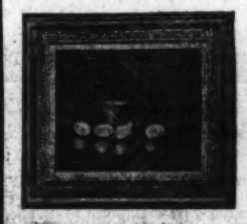

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Soccer goalie rules over penalty area

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

No soccer player should ever miss scoring a goal from a penalty kick.

After all there's only the goalkeeper to beat from a spot 12 yards away. He has an eight yard by eight foot high area of net to defend. And he's not even allowed to move until the ball has actually been kicked.

Mere theory has never appealed to Jack Reilly, however. The Washington Whips goalie is essentially a man of action.

Earlier this season the Whips were leading Vancouver 3-2 when the Royals were awarded a penalty with only five seconds remaining in the game. Almost routinely, Reilly saved the shot. It was the 16th save he had made from the last 22 penalty kicks he had faced!

Second-tallest goalie

Ironically that particular effort may prove of no avail. After the game Ferenc Puskas, the Vancouver coach, protested that the field was not a regular rectangle. His protest was upheld, and the game must be replayed.

The St. Louis Stars' Barney Vidinic, at 6ft. 5in., is the tallest goalkeeper in the North American Soccer League. But Malcolm White of Los Angeles and Reilly are only a couple of inches shorter.

"So far as I'm concerned it's more of an advantage than a disadvantage to be tall," Reilly said. "I prefer playing at the edge of the goal area on the six-yard line, and I know that however well anyone may lob the ball they're not going to be able to put it over my head.

"My backup, Antonio Nascimento — or Tonho as he's called—is a very fine goalkeeper who played for Cruzeiro in Brazil. But he's only 5ft. 7in., and I'd say that was rather small for a goalie. Tonho suffers just from lack of height. He can't come out for high cross balls as easily as I can.

Better basic salary

"The only disadvantage of height," he continued, "is when a low shot is really fired from about six or seven yards out. A smaller man may be in a better position to get down then. But if the ball's kicked from 18 yards or further there's no disadvantage no matter how tall you are."

Reilly, a Scotsman, played formerly with Hibernian of Edinburgh. And while Hibs represented Toronto last season in the United Soccer Association he was offered a contract by that league's New York franchise, which was owned by the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

When the NASL was formed, however, it was the Generals who retained a New York team. So Reilly was optioned to Washington.

"The money we get here is basically much, much better than I could ever get at home—even if Hibs had a good season and played in European competitions," Reilly admitted. "Here you can more or less live on your bonuses. Your wages are your own."

Set goalkeeping record

Even so there's probably not enough attraction to keep Reilly playing after his three-year contract expires. The goalie with the Beatle-style haircut has a law degree from Edinburgh University. And he looks forward to establishing a law practice in that city when his playing days are over.

Meanwhile, though, he's making his presence felt in the NASL. Before White erased his record, Jack established the goalkeeping mark with 305 consecutive scoreless minutes.

"The goalkeeper should control every inch of the penalty area," he explained. "That's not to say he should actually have control of the ball, but he should certainly have control of his defense. They should always do what the goalie tells them.

"There's never any question of relaxation," Reilly added, "even when the ball's at the other end of the field. You must watch the game for 90 minutes. This is what marks a class goalie. He never loses his concentration for one second—even if he never touches the ball for the whole game."

Jack Reilly
"... height is more of an advantage"

U.S. names its parachute team

By the Associated Press

Marana, Ariz.

The 10 members of the United States team to compete in the world parachuting championships Aug. 6-29 at Graz, Austria, have been named.

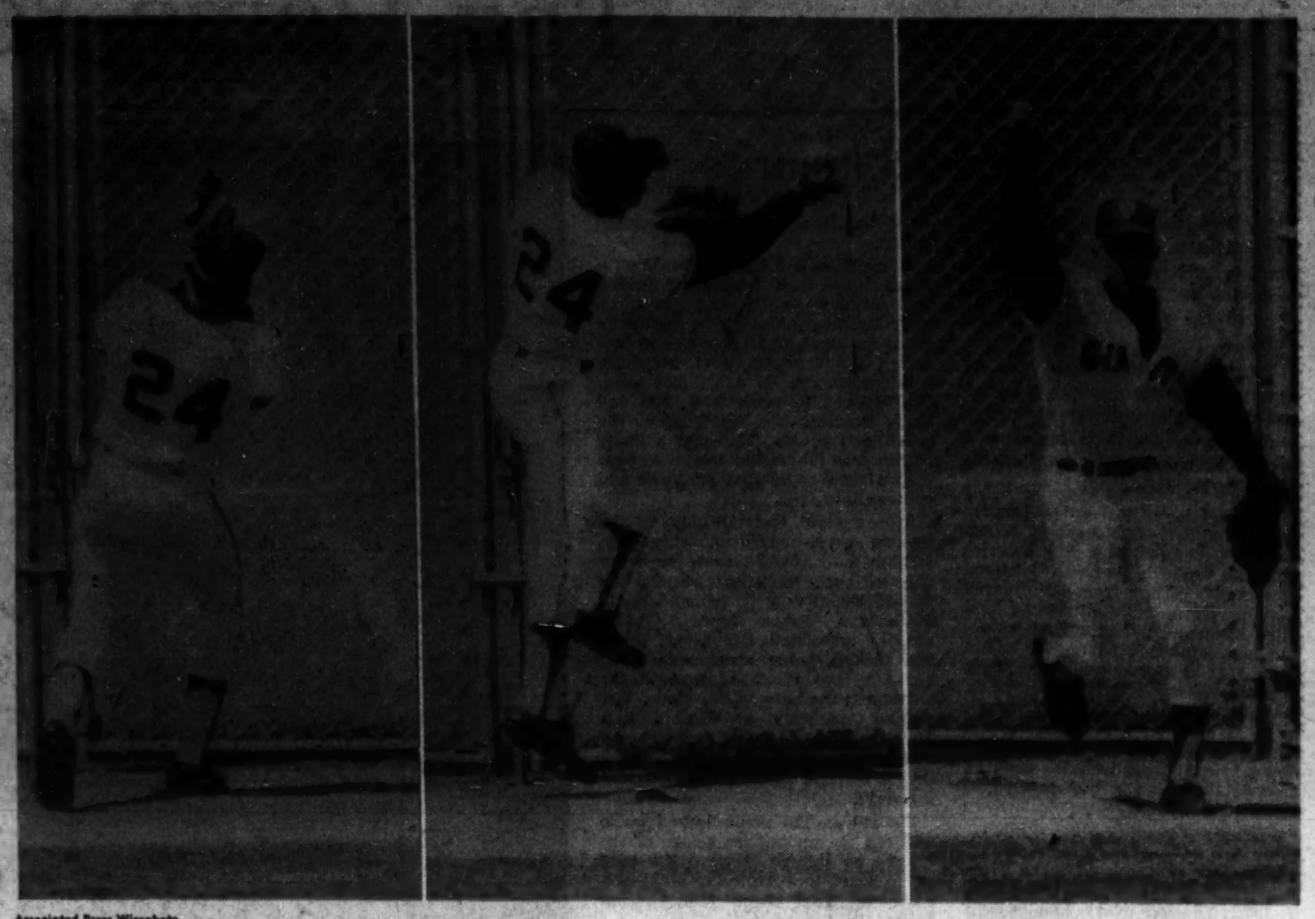
Selections were based on results of the national championships.

Roy C. Johnson of Warren, Ohio, was confirmed as the men's national champion, however, thre was a change in the women's standings.

Barbara Roquemore of Santa Monica, Calif., was named the women's champion after a points tabulation showed her to be three-tenths of a point ahead of Susie Joerns of Houston, Tex. Miss Joerns had previously been identified as the women's champion.

Also placing on the men's team were Bill Lockward of Phoenix, Ariz.; Clayton Shoelpple of Hartwood, Va.; Jimmy Davis of Charlotte, N.C.; and Dave Sauve of East Lansing, Mich. Gary Lewis of Seattle, Wash., was designated as an alternate.

Also on the Women's team, in addition to Miss Roquemore, and Miss Joerns are Annie Zurcher of Portland, Ore.; Martha Huddelston of Dallas; and Karen Roach of Washington, D.C. Susan Rademaeker of North Wilburham, Mass., was selected as an alternate.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Fencing master

The fence which Willie Mays of the San Francisco Giants seems to be attacking is 410 feet from home plate in Candlestick Park. He arrived in time to juggle and then hold a ball hit by Deron Johnson of the Atlanta Braves.

All-star picks satisfied majority

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Only a few scattered murmurs of protest were heard about this year's starting all-star game selections.

The men in big-league uniforms apparently did a good-enough job in picking the starting infielders, outfielders, and catchers. And the rival managers, Red Schoendienst of the National League and Dick Williams of the American, satisfied a majority with their selections of pitchers and backup men.

It is quite generally agreed, then, that the present way of picking the all-stars is satisfactory.

It wasn't always thus, of course. There was an occasional and ridiculous stuffing of the ballot boxes in certain cities when the voting was done by the fans. And there were cries of protest when the selecting was taken out of their hands.

But everything considered, the balloting that has taken place in the clubhouses of the two majors in recent years has been fair and, in most cases, beyond criticism. Not always influenced by an inflated batting average, the men in uniform have done a good job of putting the best players in the mid-summer classic.

Managers have sometimes favored their own men in picking pitchers and reserves, but only in isolated cases. There is no immediate hope, therefore, that the ballot box will be returned to the people in the grandstand and bleachers.

During the playing of the annual all-star game, we are once again reminded that the greats of baseball do not always dominate the spotlight in the big shows. This applies, also, to the World Series.

Very often the most prominent stars of the era carry cold bats and ineffective pitching arms into the mid-summer and fall classics.

Such stars as Stan Musial, Ted Williams, Mickey Mantle, and Willie Mays have enviable longevity records in all-star competition. But Charley Gehringer (.500) for the American League and Billy Herman (.433) sport the all-time career batting averages in the July engagement.

With much more prominent teammates nearby, such "average" big leaguers as Mark Koenig, Pepper Martin, Billy Martin, Jake Powell, Granny Hamner, Gene Woodling, Jimmy Dykes, Tommy Thevenow, Emil Verban, Bobby Richardson, and Tony Lazerri have stolen the spotlight and hit over .400 in the World Series.

All-timers like Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Ty Cobb and many others in their class never had inflated October averages. Indeed, most of them never even managed to hit .300 in the big fall show.

Certainly there was no lack of desire involved. Who wouldn't want to star while the world was looking over, via television? But while the opposition is concentrating on the big boys, some lesser light usually manages to get hot—a circumstance always applauded by the adoring crowd.

* * *

Being able to sit at home in the evening and watch the all-star game on television, as the nation's fans could this time, is a broad hint of things to come in big-league baseball.

Now that William D. Eckert is in the commissioner's chair, more and more "big" games will be offered to more interested spectators at a time more convenient to them.

It would not surprise many men in baseball if we never again saw an all-star game under afternoon sunlight. The fans and the television people were completely satisfied with this year's afterdark arrangement. The TV sponsors got more viewers for their money and more fans could watch, instead of read about, the game.

The commissioner's program, of course, goes far beyond the mid-summer classic. It is his hope, eventually, to make the World Series much more available to the game's viewing audience.

We hear—behind the scenes—talk of starting the World Series on a Saturday and of weekday Series games under the arc lights. A Series that started on a Saturday, and went the limit of seven games, would give TV viewers two full weekends of baseball's most exciting show. This schedule would be possible by continuing the present habit of having open dates between the second and third, and fifth and sixth contests.

At any rate, Commissioner Eckert's efforts to give baseball greater exposure is beginning to bear fruit.

Rose back home

By Reuters

Portsmouth, England

A single cannon shot boomed across this south coast port marking the end of a 28,000 mile solo voyage around the world.

Some 200,000 spectators packing the shoreline roared a welcome as a shy 59-year local fruit-and-vegetable-store owner, Alec Rose, glided into the harbor in his 37-foot ketch Lively Lady to complete a voyage that began here almost one year ago.

Sirens, horns, and fireworks mingled with the thunderous cheers that greeted the cannon shot.

Amid all the excitement Rose calmly lowered the mainsail before tying up alongside a Navy admiral's barge on which a smiling Mrs. Rose sailed out to meet her husband.

Rose had left Portsmouth July 16, 1967. He sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 16 and leaving there Jan. 14. He stopped five days in New Zealand for repairs and rounded Cape Horn April 1.

When he crossed the finish line, the yacht club hoisted a sign sometimes used for instructing competitors in yacht races. The message to Rose was: "Shorten course—you need not go round again."

Trudeau drafts role for Canadian Cabinet

By Bruce Hutchison
Canadian special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau has reshuffled the Canadian Government from top to bottom and drastically changed the traditional cabinet system of Canada.

Appointing 28 colleagues, eight of them newcomers, Mr. Trudeau said they must have more time than their predecessors to think, to frame policy, and to keep in constant touch with the people.

From now on, routine business will be handled by ministerial committees with the whole Cabinet meeting only once a week or less to make major decisions. This method is new to Canada and so is the Prime Minister's quiet but firm assertion of his own supreme authority.

He has personally taken charge of Canada's major problem, the future relationship of its two distinct cultural communities.

Negotiations between the federal government and the 10 provinces concerning a new constitution will be directly under his control. And clearly the success or failure of his career could depend on the outcome of this historic initiative.

The Prime Minister also indicated in bland but unmistakable terms that he would not hesitate to dismiss any minister who proved unequal to his job. In any case, he said, the new Cabinet would probably be overhauled a year or 18 months from now.

In an unprecedented move, Mr. Trudeau announced that the Liberal government would supply the conservative opposition with regular factual information on public business. The parliamentary system, he said, required a strong opposition at all times.

Backed by his own strong majority, the Prime Minister plainly intends to keep Parliament's business on friendly terms. One of his first acts after choosing his colleagues was to confer with Opposition leader Robert Stanfield and brief him on the government's plans.

The two men, though vigorous opponents in public affairs, have become good friends in private and thus have already removed from the new Parliament the bitter animosity that often disturbed the old.

Policy source identified

Obviously answering widespread public complaints against the excessive power of the civil service, Mr. Trudeau said that from now on policy would originate in the Cabinet. Its ministers would spend less time than formerly in the House of Commons and less on departmental routine. Their main duty, he emphasized, would be to deal with the nation's vital problems in a new politics of public involvement.

Mr. Trudeau rejected, for the time being at least, the British system of an inner and outer cabinet, all his ministers being theoretically equal. But as in all Canadian cabinets, a small group of powerful men were above the others.

Besides the Prime Minister, this inner circle includes Mitchell Sharp, External Affairs; Jean Marchand, Regional Development; Paul T. Hellyer, Transport and Housing; Edgar J. Benson, Finance; and Jean-Luc Pépin, Trade and Commerce. Each of these men has been given great problems to solve. All are especially close to Mr. Trudeau.

Brezhnev expounds balance of peace and defense

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has stressed the need of Communist armies to stand firm in the face of "imperialist attempts" to weaken their prestige and their ties with the people.

Addressing graduates of Soviet military academies in the Kremlin, Monday, the Communist Party leader pointed to the United States Department of Defense request for a record $102 billion budget next year as reason for the Soviet armed forces to "retain vigilance and raise in every way the combat readiness of our troops."

Mr. Brezhnev acknowledged "certain successes" in the "struggle of peace-loving forces against aggression and war, against militarism and the arms race." Foremost of these "successes" was the recent signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Budget interpreted

Nevertheless, he said, "American imperialism's aggression in Vietnam," "Israel's aggression in the Middle East," and West German "forces of reaction and revenge" showed the continuing need of the Soviet Union to "strengthen defenses."

The Pentagon's budget proposed for the coming fiscal year, $20 billion more than that for the current year, showed, he said, that the "hawks" retained their position in the United States.

Exponents of the hawkish viewpoint in the American Congress, he said, had perpetrated a hoax in trying to prove that it was the Soviet Union, not the United States, that was planning to increase military spending.

He warned his audience that although the Soviet Union stood for further disarmament, "we must be ready for any serious turn of events. Let nobody take the Soviet state's love of peace as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Army and Navy have everything necessary to administer a worthy rebuff to any aggressor," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech is thought by observers here to reflect the Soviet leadership's concern to show that in promoting further disarmament talks and in counseling military restraint on the Arabs in the Middle East, it is not downgrading requirements of its own armed establishment.

The speech may also indicate the Kremlin's watchfulness against possible fissiparous tendencies within the armies of the Communist states composing the Warsaw Pact, a subject on which Moscow has shown real sensitivity in the face of continuing ferment in Czechoslovakia.

Commonwealth leaders plan London parley

By Reuters

London

High commissioners of the 27-nation British Commonwealth have decided the next Commmonwealth Prime Ministers Conference will be held in London in January.

The decision was made at a special session of the commissioners convened by Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith. It followed abandonment earlier this month of tentative plans to hold the conference in October.

An official announcement of the decision will be made Friday. Tuesday's session dealt primarily with the site and date for the meeting.

Canada and Barbados had been mentioned as possible sites for the meeting, but Canada was ruled out in advance of Tuesday's session.

The conference will be the first since September, 1966.

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The Home Forum

A few civilized luxuries

My island has changed. Some think for the better when they drive down the new, wide, divided highway that encircles the Bay and runs all the way to the splendid glass airport building.

Tourists welcome such civilized luxuries as central heating, the modern plumbing in towering apartment buildings, the excellent English now spoken by hotelkeepers here on the island of Majorca.

Robert Graves, esteemed English writer and long-time resident, recognized the comfort of a few luxuries when he wrote in his book "Majorca Observed": "Then from all Majorca I chose Deyá, a small fishing and olive-producing village on the mountainous north-west coast of the island —the rest is mostly plain or rolling country—where I found everything I wanted as a background to my work as a writer: sun, sea, mountains, spring-water, shady trees, no politics, and a few civilized luxuries such as electric light and a bus service to Palma, the capital."

* * *

On the surface Majorca has changed since Mr. Graves wrote this in 1953. Now on every hand you'll find more and more improvements, like the modern, electrically lighted street signs that sprout on every corner to replace the faded, century-old, wooden ones that had helped give the town its old-world look. Palma, now so very tourist-conscious, has finally laid new square cement blocks on sidewalks whose pits and rubble used to wear out all our shoes. Calvo Sotelo, busy thoroughfare that runs through El Terreno where most of the foreigners live, has a smooth new asphalt top.

There's the doubtful luxury of a Wimpy hamburger stand on the corner, and an elegant French patisserie up the street. Even the occasional brown dog that runs along the street lopes with a newly perked-up kind of strut.

You can still walk down the Borne (wide walking street through the heart of town), but something is different. The cement benches are there. The metal chairs, too, although they've been replaced with new ones still unbent. But where are the *limpiabotas*, the bootblacks, gnomelike little men with their scuffed shoeshine boxes who seemed to dart out from nowhere the minute one sat down to rest? I miss them.

Then I found the tiny shop, down two steps, tucked away between a travel bureau and a souvenir store. The shoeshine boys have graduated to their own domain, too much like those modern ones at home to suit me. There is the same clean smell of polish, though, and they still do the careful job they always did. But this civilized luxury of a shine in a shop is not nearly as much fun as having my shoes shined as I sat on a bench on the Borne and watched the boys and girls stroll by. And with the luxury of a shop the price has become civilized, too. Today's shine will cost you nine pesetas, almost 13 cents.

* * *

Like the English poet, I have a favorite spot. My Majorca is only fifteen kilometers from Gomila Plaza in the tourist part of town, but it could be a thousand miles.

Here in the village of Puigpuñent time seems to have stood still for centuries. Houses of ageless golden brick made from the soil nestle into the hills and front the crooked street that turns into the lane that takes us to Antonia's house.

That day we had come for a fiesta, a party that promised such rich, lasting treasures as friendship, neighborliness, simplicity, and thoughtfulness.

Smoke from the fire of olive twigs and almond wood beside the doorway spiraled straight up to the starry sky. There, browning on the spit, were snippets of veal, bite-size pork tenderloins, circlets of sausage that could have been cured that morning in the town smokehouse.

* * *

There was *butafarón*, black as coal, and *sobrasada*, bright and spicy with paprika, pale pink ham elegantly rolled into cornucopias around white French asparagus, a treat on any table. There were tangy, bitter olives, some black, some green; thick, that-day-baked circles of bread, coarse and chewy; and crisp, warm, home-salted almonds for which the island is famed.

Antonia and her sisters had lovingly worked all day preparing the feast for their friends, the americanos.

A child edged up to the fire; a small black and white dog sniffed the enticing smells and sat down near the meat. A neighbor housewife came with her small shovel and borrowed a bit of hot coal from the smoldering fire to start her own. She stopped to smile and chat and shyly practice the language of her neighbor's guests. This was a home of timeless friendship where anyone who wished could just sit back and contemplate true values.

After a while, Rosarita, now 12 and looking very grown up with long, straight hair (we'd known her since she had curls at three), started the record player and we listened to old Mallorquín dance tunes. Grandmother smoothed her black dress and tucked in her crocheted shawl, her long braid hidden beneath the buttons at the back of her dress. She nodded solemnly at Grandfather. Then they were bowing and weaving and dancing the same native dances they'd learned so long ago in courting days.

We sat in the stone-floored patio and felt the unchanged peace of the village as though it were the only world. Once in a while the bleat of a contented goat came faintly from behind the house.

* * *

And then I remembered something else Robert Graves had written about his town when he had had to leave the island during the Spanish Civil War: "What was it about Deyá that tugged so strongly at the heart? I remembered it as a spectacular, but not really a beautiful, place. Nothing of importance had ever happened there, and I had no reason to suppose that anything ever would."

And then: "My longings were also for the fruit in my garden; the smell of olive-wood fires; the chatter of card-players in the village cafe; the buoyant green waters of the cove; the sun-blistered rocks of the Teix mountain; my quiet white-washed study; the night noises of sheep bells, owls, nightingales, frogs. . . ."

He could have been writing about Puigpuñent.

The breeze came up, and a few sprinkles fell. It was time to leave our old Majorca and drive back to the civilized luxuries of Palma. With parting gifts of homemade apple-sized balls of fresh fig preserve tied up in leaves and bound with twine, we drove slowly over the country roads, a little quiet, thinking more of the old than of the new.

DOROTHY E. GATES

Presto change-o

Overnight
Nebuchadnezzar's gardens
appear on our porches
hung fuchsia
geranium pinks
potted ivies
sway in the sweet sun
strange singing
from scented courtyards
accosts the
commuter's keyed ear.

DAISY STIEBER SQUADRA

Both pictures by courtesy of Museo Del Prado, Madrid

"PORTRAIT OF SILVELA": *Oil by Francisco Goya (1746-1828)*

Thirteen masterpieces of Spanish art have been turned into ambassadors of goodwill from the Spanish Government to visit San Antonio's HemisFair. They will be on view in its Art Exhibition through September. Among them are three Goyas, two of which are seen here.

"Portrait of Silvela" shows a three-quarter figure of a seated gentleman, a politician of the day, Manuel Silvela, dressed in a yellow-gray frock coat, yellow vest, and blue and white cravat. Painted in 1809, one of the years of Goya's richest and most vigorous work, this portrait carries colors which form a glowing chromatic harmony. In spite of the demands of court etiquette, which up to his time had determined the pose of a portrait, Goya freed himself from rules and regulations to emphasize the man's character. Here he looks only at the sensitive face, set against a timeless background, discovering in his subject the inner being.

"The Flageolet Player," in a different vein, was a design for tapestry—one of a pair. In 1776 Goya, a rebel against the cliché, began work in the Royal Manufactory of Tapestries through the influence of his teacher, Bayeu, whose sister Goya had married. There he chose for his cartoons mundane subjects, ordinary people, those he saw about the town, rather than the classical heroes and gods of antiquity. The execution in "The Flageolet Player" is broad; the colors typically harmonious. Painted on canvas, instead of on paper as tapestry cartoons were usually done, it shows less polish than the easel paintings, yet the hands are carefully delineated. The artist was still thinking in terms of the Venetians and Tiepolo. In later years, Goya would avoid doing the hands with such care and would leave them to the brush of an assistant or disdainfully neglect them in favor of emphasis on the mass and color of his sitter.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

"THE FLAGEOLET PLAYER": *Oil on canvas by Francisco Goya*

The rapidly changing Mexican society

Mexico's society of today may be described as politically developing, economically in rapid development, socially conservative, and culturally disoriented. The cultural disorientation is not so much the result of the intellectuals' attitude as of the fact that the Mexican personality is going through a transitional period. It could not be otherwise in a country that is living through the historical stage of becoming a nation. The intellectuals' attitude is the result, in some way, of their uncertainty about their own personality—an uncertainty similarly caused by the transitional nature of the times. Before, Mexicans knew their country was not a nation and desired it to become one; now the people do not know what kind of nation is emerging, or what kind of Mexican is being molded by it, or even what kind of Mexicans they are themselves. Public opinion senses this (although it has not thought it out), and there is even an intuition of it in the submerged masses.

Consequently, Mexico's intellectual activity of the past years—in the novel, films, the essay, painting, music, even political literature—reveals a loss of the facile assurance evident in Diego Rivera's frescoes, in the poetry of the Contemporaries, films by the "Indian" Fernández, Manuel Azuela's novels, the essays of Alfonso Reyes, or the speeches of Cárdenas. All artistic effort now revolves around the same question: What is a Mexican?—From "The Mexicans: The Making of a Nation," by Victor Alba. Copyright, 1967, by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. Published by Pall Mall Press Ltd., London. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York.

'Nearness, not distance'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," wrote the poet Thomas Campbell. This may be true of panoramic vistas, as well as happy remembrances of the past and rosy visions of the future. But in terms of a person's concept of Deity, when one views God as distant and remote, this does not enhance his perception but tends to cover God with a veil of mystery.

Because God is not visible to the material senses, mankind are prone to believe that if God exists He must be somewhere in space way beyond and outside the observable physical universe. And since this supposed "outside" has not been found, the attempt to locate and understand Deity on this basis has failed.

The Bible, on the other hand, contains much which indicates that God is not distant but close at hand. We read (Jeremiah 23:23, 24): "Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him?"

* * *

How can one reconcile the nearness of God, as described in the Scriptures, with an apparently vast physical universe occupying all available space? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596), "Paganism and agnosticism may define Deity as 'the great unknowable;' but Christian Science brings God much nearer to man, and makes Him better known as the All-in-all, forever near."

Christian Science reveals the nature of God as infinite Spirit, which exists right where materiality claims to be. It shows that man is the likeness of Spirit, that he is actually spiritual, not material. What appears to be a physical universe and man is but a misconception of the true, spiritual universe and man.

A misconception is an illusion mistakenly entertained as fact. By further revealing God as the one infinite Mind and hence as the only Mind of man, Christian Science enables one to overcome the material illusions inherent in the carnal mind, the supposititious personal mind apart from God that Christian Science terms mortal mind.

When an individual begins to see that matter is but an illusion of mortal mind, that this so-called mind with its fallacies is no part of man, and that there is only one real Mind, God, he begins to realize the unity of God and man as Mind and idea. This inseparability of creator and creation was described by the Apostle Paul thus (Acts 17:28): "In him we live, and move, and have our being."

* * *

Christ Jesus consciously lived, moved, and had his being in God. He accepted no mind apart from his divine source. It was his constant awareness of man's unity with Mind that empowered him to perform his marvelous healing works. The Master recognized and proved that the divine Mind is not only all-presence but also all-power and all-intelligence and can heal the human ills and discords that appear so real.

Through grasping the Science of Christianity we too can start to perform Jesus' healing works. We can begin here and now to acknowledge God as the only substance, Life, and Mind and claim our true, spiritual identity as Mind's idea. As we do this consistently, the human limitations imposed by false concepts and the frustrations resulting from a false sense of responsibility begin to disappear. In this way we prove practically our at-one-ment with creative Mind. We find inharmony, strife, and suffering gradually replaced by lasting harmony, peace, and well-being, and we gain buoyancy and dominion.

* * *

How near is God? The spiritually enlightened consciousness recognizes that God is as near to man as Mind is to its idea. Science and Health declares (p. 209): "The immanent sense of Mind-power enhances the glory of Mind. Nearness, not distance, lends enchantment to this view."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Three times a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

'La proximidad y no la distancia'

[*This is a Spanish translation of 'Nearness, not distance,' appearing on this page*]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
[Una traducción al español aparece tres veces al mes]

"Es la distancia lo que da encanto a la perspectiva", escribió el poeta Thomas Campbell. Esto puede ser cierto respecto a vistas panorámicas así como a recuerdos felices del pasado e ilusiones halagüeñas sobre el futuro. Pero en lo que respecta al concepto que una persona pueda tener de la Deidad al considerar a Dios como distante y remoto, no la ayuda a ampliar su percepción sino que tiende a ocultarle a Dios tras un velo de misterio.

Debido a que Dios no es perceptible a los sentidos materiales, la humanidad está propensa a creer que si Dios existe, tiene que estar en algún lugar en el espacio, muy lejos, y afuera del universo físico perceptible. Y como este "afuera" imaginario no ha sido hallado, el empeño en localizar a la Deidad y comprenderla sobre esta base, ha fracasado.

La Biblia, por otra parte, contiene mucho que indica que Dios no está distante sino a mano. Leemos en Jeremías 23:23, 24: "¿Soy yo Dios de cerca solamente, dice Jehová, y no Dios desde muy lejos? ¿Se ocultará alguno, dice Jehová, en escondrijos que yo no lo vea?"

* * *

¿Cómo podríamos conciliar la proximidad de Dios, como se describe en las Escrituras, con un universo físico aparentemente vasto que ocupa todo el espacio disponible? Mary Baker Eddy, la Desubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana*, escribe en *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras* (pág. 596): "El paganismo y el agnosticismo pueden definir a la Deidad como 'el gran incognoscible'; empero la Ciencia Cristiana [*Christian Science*] acerca a Dios mucho más al hombre y hace que sea mejor conocido como el Todo-en-todo, por siempre cercano".

La Ciencia Cristiana revela la naturaleza de Dios como Espíritu infinito, que existe precisamente donde la materialidad pretende estar. Explica que el hombre es la semejanza del Espíritu, y que en realidad el hombre es espiritual, no material. Lo que parece ser un universo y un hombre físicos, no es sino un concepto erróneo acerca del verdadero universo y hombre espirituales.

Un concepto erróneo es una ilusión equivocada considerada verdadera. Además, al revelar a Dios como la única Mente infinita y, por tanto, como la única Mente del hombre, la Ciencia Cristiana capacita a la persona para vencer las ilusiones materiales inherentes en la mente carnal, la supositicia mente personal que nada tiene que ver con Dios y que la Ciencia Cristiana llama mente mortal.

Cuando una persona empieza a ver que la materia es sólo una ilusión de la mente mortal, que esta llamada mente con sus falsedades no forma parte del hombre, y que sólo existe una Mente verdadera, Dios, entonces empieza a percibir la unidad de Dios y el hombre como Mente e idea. Esta inseparabilidad de creador y creación la describe el apóstol Pablo así (Hechos 17:28): "En él vivimos, y nos movemos, y somos".

* * *

Cristo Jesús estaba consciente de que vivía, se movía y era en Dios. No aceptó mente alguna separada de su origen divino. Su constante y consciente reconocimiento de la unidad del hombre con la Mente, le dio el poder para llevar a cabo sus maravillosas obras sanadoras. El Maestro reconoció y demostró que la Mente divina no es sólo todo presencia sino también todo poder y todo inteligencia y que puede sanar todos los males y discordancias humanas que parecen tan reales.

Por medio de la comprensión de la Ciencia del cristianismo, nosotros también podemos empezar a llevar a cabo las obras sanadoras que realizara Jesús. Podemos empezar aquí y ahora a reconocer a Dios como la substancia, Vida y Mente únicas y a reclamar nuestra verdadera identidad espiritual como idea de la Mente. A medida que firmemente lo hacemos, comienzan a desaparecer las limitaciones humanas impuestas por falsos conceptos así como las frustraciones que resultan de un falso sentido de responsabilidad. De esta manera probamos prácticamente nuestra unidad con la Mente creadora. Vemos que la discordancia, los afanes y el sufrimiento son reemplazados gradualmente por la armonía, la paz y el bienestar duraderos, y logramos alegría y dominio.

* * *

¿Cuán cerca está Dios? La consciencia espiritualmente iluminada reconoce que Dios está tan cerca del hombre como la Mente lo está de su idea. *Ciencia y Salud* dice (pág. 209): "Es la inmanente conciencia del poder de la Mente la que realza la gloria de la Mente. La proximidad y no la distancia da encanto a esta perspectiva".

*Christian Science: Pronunciado Crischan Sáiens.

La traducción española del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana "Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras" por Mary Baker Eddy, se halla disponible con páginas alternadas en inglés. Puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Clem W. Collins, Agente de los Editores, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Over sand, under sun: Cape Cod National Seashore caters to active recreationists and disciples of Thoreau

Recreation areas: a new dimension

Park officials ponder how to reconcile new policies with old concepts. Demands for recreational facilities increase. But too much emphasis on water skiing and beach buggies could ruin the idea of a park area as a place for quietly communing with nature.

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.

AT THIS COMPARATIVELY NEW AREA of the United States national park system, a visitor can take a ranger-guided nature hike in the sand dunes, walking along some of the marshes, beaches, and woods that so enthralled Henry David Thoreau a century ago.

Or the visitor can drive a "beach buggy" across the dunes, fish from the public beaches, swim in the Atlantic, hunt deer (in season), and cycle along bicycle trails near the ocean.

In short, the Cape Cod National Seashore attracts both those who seek active physical recreation and those who seek to commune with nature.

And thereby hangs a problem for the National Park Service: how to fit time-honored park service conservation policies to a new concept of areas managed primarily for the beach-and-outdoor "physical" recreation needs of nearby urban masses.

Most of the new park areas (other than historic sites) authorized by Congress in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations have been national seashores, lakeshores, and recreation areas close to large urban centers. Each was selected for a special feature—for the most part proximity to a seashore, large lake, or reservoir.

These areas do not need to have the unique scenic elements required of a national park (although many do possess great unusual natural values). And activities banned in national parks—such as hunting, commercial logging, spectator sports, use of houseboats—are allowed at some of the recreation sites.

The predominant requirement is that the area offer visitors an active recreation experience which transcends that normally associated with parks provided by state and local governments. The area also should be adequate for interstate or regional use.

The new national recreation sites meet a need for many Americans unable to travel long distances to national parks (most of which are in the West), or who really seek a beach or active recreation type of outing. In theory (though not yet borne out in practice), the new areas should relieve congestion in crowded national parks.

One negative factor is that the increased emphasis on physical recreation and the expansion of the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways (which receive one-tenth of the total use for the more than 250 park service areas) have drained needed personnel from the purely nature parks. Much of the manpower previously applied to protecting resources or interpreting natural values in national parks and national monuments must now be devoted to such services as lifeguard duty and highway or boating control.

Another difficulty is confusion within the park service and among the public as to where the National Park Service is headed.

"We are beginning to color our whole national park system with the introduction of more and more of these recreation areas," comments author Freeman Tilden, an authority on the national park system. "I'm not against recreation areas. They are needed. But if people get oriented to the physical recreation concept of national parks, and not to the view of the parks as places where they find their relationship with nature, it could be disastrous to the best use of national parks."

Preservation always a task

An even more pressing problem is preservation of the outstanding natural resources that exist in some of the recreation areas. Developing a site for extended mass recreation may destroy or damage much of what makes the area worthwhile.

Cape Cod is a classic example of the good and the bad, the promise and the problems of a national park service recreation area.

Most of the "lower" cape from the elbow at Chatham to Provincetown still has uncluttered marshes, ponds and beaches, birds and bogs for the avid follower of Thoreau. This is due in part to the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Protections were written into the Cape Cod authorization law of 1961. The Secretary of the Interior could allow development of portions of the seashore for swimming, hunting, fishing, etc. — recreation needs of the city dwellers—but not at the expense of the unique flora and fauna.

It is too early to pass judgment on the Cape Cod National Seashore. The park service development program so far has been minimal. More than half of the private land within the boundaries has yet to be acquired. And the masses from the cities have been slow to invade.

In a visit to Cape Cod last fall, however, I found park service officials facing the same problems that confront their colleagues in national park system areas around the United States. It was a time of decisionmaking, of placing limitations on use before it was too late.

Beach buggies and dune buggies were tearing plant cover off the sand dunes, bulldozers were carving out added beach facilities, and blacktop was being poured for parking areas. One of Thoreau's choice spots now sported a black-topped bicycle trail. New roads were being plotted to the beaches.

By themselves, these activities appeared to be reasonable and in keeping with the primary mission of the national seashore. They would allow millions of visitors to enjoy recreation opportunities in areas previously inaccessible.

But, ask the conservationists, what price is being paid in permanent destruction of the natural values?

Take the beach-buggy problem. These "over-sand" vehicles are allowed on the beaches when used for fishing. But owners have adapted jeeps or other types of transport into camping vehicles. They bring their families for vacations right on the dunes. And every day of such use impairs the beach vegetation and opens the way for erosion. Also, having no sanitation facilities, the beaches are beginning to evidence a pollution problem.

This summer, a new rule has gone into effect at this national seashore; it limits use of any one spot to 72 hours, to eliminate permanent summer camps. New "over-sand" routes have been staked out, and beach or sand buggies are allowed only along those routes. Also closer supervision insures that all vehicles staying overnight carry self-contained sanitation facilities.

No new public campgrounds have been allowed in the Cape Cod seashore. The four privately owned campgrounds outside park borders are filled to capacity during the entire season.

Decision faced in Delaware

With use of the area expected to rise dramatically when the four-lane, Mid-Cape Highway is extended to the lower cape, authorities will have to decide soon whether to provide park service campgrounds within the park area or possibly establish a large camping facility on the mainland at the base of the cape.

The park service faces another basic planning decision at its newest recreation area in the East, the Delaware Gap Recreation Area voted by Congress in 1965. Situated on the Pennsylvania-New Jersey border straddling the Delaware River, the area puts 47,000 acres of land and a narrow 37-mile lake within easy reach of 30 million people in the New York-Philadelphia sector.

Delaware Gap is not ready for use because Congress has not appropriated funds to buy enough of the privately owned lands to establish a park entity. But when the land is purchased, the park service will have to decide what types of recreation to develop.

National Park Service director George B. Hartzog Jr. is struggling with this question as the area's master plan lies on his desk awaiting approval.

"There is a great demand for camping," Mr. Hartzog told me. "But I'm not going to cover that 47,000 acres with campgrounds just to satisfy demand. We have to be selective. Maybe we should rule out public campgrounds, and place our emphasis

Will success spoil the national parks? 11

entirely on organized youth camping at a few places. We could let private enterprise or other agencies of government provide overnight accommodations outside the park."

Another type of problem affects Fire Island National Seashore. The new area, authorized in 1964 on the small barrier island near New York City, has yet to acquire enough land to become a cohesive unit. And every year pressures are exerted to have a road built along the island's 32-mile length. Such a road, linking bridges at either end of the island, would ruin the area's natural quality, although it would substitute a highway of great scenic value.

The two largest recreation areas in the national park system are in the West—using the reservoirs behind Colorado River dams at Boulder City, Nev., and Page, Ariz.

The 1.9-million-acre Lake Mead National Recreation Area draws heavily from Los Angeles area residents, who take the 300-mile travel distance in typical California stride.

More than 4 million visitors used Lake Mead last year, enjoying the boating, fishing, and water-skiing. But this huge influx overtaxed camp sites and facilities and caused noticeable—though not dangerous—pollution.

The 1.1-million-acre Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona and Utah has opened up to boat travel some of the most beautiful wild country in the West. Ardent conservationists feel, however, that the wilderness quality was lost forever when Glen Canyon Dam was built and the waters backed up to form Lake Powell along what was once 186 miles of wild Colorado River and hundreds of picturesque side canyons.

The questions now are: How much development should be allowed in the way of campgrounds, or botels or boat marinas? How much will the new fad of houseboats on the lake contribute to further loss of wilderness value? And, what, if anything, could or should be done about the expanding recreation?

At Glen Canyon I learned from superintendent William Briggle that the use explosion had occurred in the last five years—from 9,000 visitors in 1962 to 390,000 in 1967.

Traveling by boat over part of Lake Powell, I noticed few other craft on the vast lake. When National Park Service guide, naturalist Norman W. Salisbury, said we could find visitors camping at any of the hundreds of canyons shooting off from the lake, I picked one at random and challenged him to produce.

As our boat plied Rock Creek Canyon, its towering walls alternately narrowed and expanded; its sandstone cliffs were sometimes close enough to touch. After two miles, naturalist Salisbury was about to admit defeat when the canyon suddenly widened into a box end.

On the shallow beach—two boats and two tents.

The Emmet Lowry and John Hiserodt families from Redlands, Calif., on vacation miles away from the sounds and sights of their city, were having what was to them a wilderness experience. They were camping out, cooking meals over a campfire, taking hikes, and exploring other canyons by boat. Their children, in addition to swimming and exploring, were doing some water-skiing.

Views of 'wilderness' differ

Water-skiing is allowed, of course, in a recreation area. But the very mention of it brings shudders to conservationists who recall Glen Canyon as the great wilderness explored on foot and by raft by John Wesley Powell and left in its wild natural state until Lake Powell was formed.

Lake Powell National Recreation Area also brings cheers or tears—depending on one's viewpoint—for making Rainbow Bridge National Monument accessible to recreationists.

Until the lake was formed, this famed natural arch — 309 feet high and 278 feet across—was seen only be a few hardy persons willing to ride the wild Colorado and hike up a canyon, or else come down 14- or 24-mile trails. Now Lake Powell backs up to within a mile of the arch, and tourist boats arrive daily from Wahweap near Glen Canyon Dam. Last year, Rainbow Bridge had 22,000 visitors.

On my visit to Rainbow Bridge, I noted a marked difference in the ways a visitor can approach this world-famous natural wonder. One way is to arrive by sightseeing tour boat, hurry over the one-mile trail gulping down a sandwich, have a two-minute glimpse of the monument, and scurry back down the boat landing.

Another way, as evidenced by farmer Herman Beebe and his wife Gretchen, from Center Point, Iowa, is to pack-in by horseback the 24 miles from Navajo Mountain.

"I've wanted to come here for 20 years—it's been a dream of mine," Mrs. Beebe told me. "This year when we had planned it, I knew it was possible to come by boat. But we decided to make it the difficult way. They say these things mean more when you work for them. It was really worth it to see it this way."

Eleventh of 15 weekly articles. Next Wednesday: the international movement for national parks. See today's Family Features Page for "National parks postscript, No. I."

FTC unit to probe conglomerate mergers

Business roundup

Washington

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered a full-scale probe of conglomerate mergers — those involving firms operating in unrelated industries.

The commission told its Bureau of Economics to look into causes, effects, and implications of these mergers, saying it is concerned about their long-term dangers to competition.

To include public hearings, the study will explore whether new laws are needed to control the record level of conglomerate mergers.

Such mergers have generally been exempt from the antitrust laws, whereas mergers between companies in the same, or related fields, are open to prosecution.

Bank influence rapped

Washington

Commercial banks — through their huge trust-department investments — are acquiring a dangerously snowballing economic power, concludes a House banking subcommittee study.

Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas oft-time bank critic who heads the subcommittee, has asked the Justice Department to look into antitrust questions raised by his study.

The report asserts that the influence of banks over certain industries is exerted mainly through the estimated $607 billion in assets, much of it in corporate stocks with voting rights. Banks hold voting stock as trustees of pension funds, foundations, and private trusts.

Antitrust suits filed

Washington

The Justice Department has filed suit to force two of the nation's largest paper producers to divest themselves of wholesale distributors acquired since the 1950's.

Its antitrust suits name as defendants Mead Corporation, ranked No. 2 in size, and Hammermill Paper Company, No. 5.

The government charges that buying the wholesalers violates the Clayton Antitrust Act by increasing concentration in the industry. It asserts that Mead and Hammermill hold a competitive edge over paper manufacturers with no wholesale distributors—and over wholesalers with no plants.

Soap-pad sale planned

White Plains, N.Y.

General Foods Corporation announced that it has agreed to sell its S.O.S. soap-pad business to Miles Laboratories, Inc., for $56 million cash.

The Federal Trade Commission ordered the spinoff in March, 1966. General Foods had acquired S.O.S. in 1957.

FTC approval will be needed before the sale goes through.

Stock-market comment

Standard & Poor's Outlook: "The market has acted well, and extension of the rally is indicated, The improvement, however, is likely to be more selective. We look for new leadership and would avoid unseasoned and over-exploited issues."

Moody's Stock Survey: "With the market in delicate, if not precarious, balance, investment policy should be heavily weighted toward caution. Because of recent speculative activity, currently lofty valuations, and uncertainties ahead, market risks are escalating."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Sizable puzzle cut

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those days of peering intently at packages marked "super," "jumbo," and "large-economy size" may be over for housewives.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act has brought "remarkable progress" among packagers in complying with guidelines for package size standardization, reports Commerce Department Undersecretary Howard J. Samuels. Housewives today find 185 fewer package sizes to puzzle over on supermarket shelves.

Singled out as examples are 12 product categories where the total number of retail-package sizes dropped from 289 to 104. The biggest cuts were in these items: toothpaste, from 57 to 5; dry detergents, from 24 to 6; paper towels, from 33 to 8; and green olives, from 50 to 15.

Incentives sway British executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British managers will go where the salaries and promotion prospects are best, even into depressed regions traditionally regarded as unattractive.

This startling conclusion from a report, "Mobility of the Northern Business Manager," published by the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne could have significant impact on the Labour government's efforts to uplift those areas.

The university's report was based on a survey conducted for the Department of Employment and Productivity. It polled 145 companies and 1,653 of their managers.

Ambition main factor

The area chosen was north and northeast England where two-thirds of the companies in the sample have less than the national ratio of management-to-production workers.

Little evidence was found of the high mobility characteristic of the United States. But there are plenty of indications that personal ambition is the strongest motivating factor in whether an executive decides to move or stay put.

The survey covered only one of several areas which are trying to reduce their dependence on traditional industries by attracting new ones. Its findings may have some relevance to other such regions as well.

Living conditions, including rundown or abandoned properties, air pollution, inadequate shopping facilities, and unattractive city layouts have not driven away the ambitious manager, though naturally they have not helped to hold him. Both managers and their wives who have moved in from the outside have found the area less unattractive to live in than expected. "Lack of congestion" and "friendliness" were found to be attractive forces while "lack of stimuli" and "parochialism" were cited as unattractive features.

New industries lead

Family men seem to have been as keen to move as bachelors. Indeed, the rate of movement has less to do with marital status than with the industry in which a man works.

Broadly speaking, more managerial mobility was found in new industries than in old ones. Movement in chemicals for example, was found to be common: movement in shipbuilding and engineering was less so.

Nor does age seem to have affected mobility very much, at least so far as the willingness to move is concerned. Older men, of course, find fewer opportunities to move.

These findings could have important results on regional-development policy. It has been thought that industrially blighted areas suffer from a well-nigh insuperable lack of attractions for young, able managers—even if company boards are prepared to accept government incentives to put new factories in such localities. It has been perhaps all too readily assumed that the typical first rate, or potentially first-rate, manager will not move into such regions but will opt for jobs in the more pleasant southern parts of England.

That assumption no longer can safely be made. This survey is saying that if management ratio in economically backward areas is raised (to give more jobs for executives to move into and among) and if the salaries are attractive, then men will take the jobs without insurmountable opposition from their wives and families.

Other units attracted

The finding fits broadly into general current thinking about how to foster economic growth in blighted areas in Britain. The theory is that new industries should be attracted to create nuclei of activity, such as electronics and automobiles.

These, in turn, attract new industries around them, the whole new group being a diversification away from the traditional industries in the area such as coal mining, steelmaking, shipbuilding, or engineering.

This scheme has been challenged because such growth industries are apt to be capital intensive, rather than labor intensive. The obvious example is chemicals, but it is also true of electronics and automobiles.

It is undeniable, however, that such capital-intensive industries are the growth industries of today. It is certainly arguable that it may be more important to stimulate general economic growth than to attack unemployment directly by trying to bolster traditional industries.

The growth industries, moreover, are also the management - intensive industries. There may be, therefore, an important cause-and-effect cycle in which growth industries attract management which in turn attracts more new industry seeking management recruits from inside and outside the area.

Government and business alike may be coming to the conclusion that management incentives are as important in fostering growth in depressed areas as subsidies such as tax relief for companies.

Malaysia bans Mao stamps

By Reuters

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Police have warned Malaysians that possession of newly issued Chinese Communist stamps, which bear quotations from Mao Tse-tung, is illegal and could land them in jail for a maximum of one year.

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The Christian Science Monitor

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I revise your Exp. Record and mail you an Interview-Getting Resumé. $15.
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Oil eater

Sponging up oil on lakes and in harbors is the job of an oil skimmer recently developed by Standard Oil of Indiana. Its polyurethane foam "supersponge" is mounted on a 4-foot-long, 12-inch-diameter rotating drum which soaks up oil from surface and repels water.

Aid to poor nations rises 8% in '67

BUSINESS

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The 17 major industrialized countries of the non-Communist world provided 8 percent more in 1967 than in 1966 of the net volume of financial and technical resources to the less-developed countries.

But statistics can be misleading. Governments of the rich countries weren't as generous as first glance might indicate.

The raw statistics show that the total net flow of these resources from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) amounted to $11.4 billion.

Private funds help

Of this total, however, the official net flow amounted to $6.97 billion. The remainder, $4.39 billion, was private money. It consisted of direct and portfolio investment and provision of export credits.

The private money goes to the less-developed countries for business reasons. "It can't be called foreign aid," said one expert. The OECD uses the phrase "development assistance" for both official and private flows of financial resources to the poorer nations.

In reaching the net disbursements, the OECD subtracts capital repayments in the same period on earlier lending. It does not, though, include payments of interest on past loans.

Interest on official loans alone amounted to $520 million in 1967. Interest rates for private financial flows would be at higher rates, but the total is not available.

The $11.4 billion of total financial assistance in 1967 was $3.2 billion more than in 1960. Yet this resulted chiefly from a larger flow of private money to the underdeveloped countries.

Official contributions by the 17 DAC governments remained roughly stable from 1961-65. Since then they have resumed an upward trend. They rose $500 million last year, or just over 7 percent. Much of the increase, however, has been eaten by inflation.

Bilateral aid leads

About 89 percent of the official contributions in 1967 were made on a bilateral nation-to-nation basis. DAC members' contributions to multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank group and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), account for the balance.

If Congress cuts foreign aid substantially this year, as threatened, the government aid figures would probably turn downwards. United States official net disbursements in 1967 came to $3.7 billion, slightly more than half the total.

This large proportion indicates the immensity of the U.S. economy. In relation to national income or gross national product, U.S. contributions are slightly below average.

(GNP represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. National income differs from GNP in that it excludes allowances for depreciation and for indirect taxes.)

In 1967, the flow of financial assistance (official and private) from the 17 countries to the poor nations amounted to 0.94 percent of the richer nations' national income and 0.75 percent of GNP.

Group short of target

The correspondiing figures for the U.S. are 0.85 percent and 0.70 percent.

This means the 17 countries have not yet reached the target of 1 percent of national income set by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) at its first session and subsequently adapted in July, 1965, by the DAC.

The second UNCTAD held in New Delhi this year recommended the developed countries try to achieve a level of 1 percent of GNP rather than national income, as early as possible. The effect of changing the base from national income to GNP is to boost the target level by about one quarter.

The trend of financing flows generally has been upwards. But it has not kept up with the national income or GNP growth of the well-to-do countries.

If the DAC countries are to collectively reach the 1-percent-of-GNP target, they must raise their financing flows by a least 8 percent per annum from now to 1975. That's twice as fast as they have increased outlays so far during the 1960's. And this would not make allowance for the probable rise in prices.

France, with its substantial assistance to its former colonies in Africa, remains at the head of the foreign-aid class. Net flow of official and private assistance from France amounts to 1.64 percent of national income or 1.24 percent of GNP.

The Netherlands also exceeded the 1 percent-of-GNP target in 1967. Belgium, West Germany, Portugal, and the United Kingdom topped the less imposing 1-percent-of-national-income goal.

Important suppliers

Some countries which remained below the national-income target in 1967 have, nevertheless, been increasing their contributions significantly over recent years. These are Australia, Canada, Japan, and Sweden. These, together with Germany, the Netherlands, and the U.S. provided the bulk of the increase in the years from 1964 to 1967.

The Belgian, French, and U.K. programs generally were stable during this period.

Denmark, Norway, Italy, Austria, and Canada are the nations at the bottom of the assistance list. Switzerland was especially poor in regard to official assistance, contributing $3.9 million.

Even though the DAC countries may not collectively reach their targets, they are by far the most important suppliers of outside financial assistance to the developing countries.

Other contributions, accounting for only about 3 percent of the financing flow in 1967, came mainly from the Communist countries. They contributed $350 million in 1967, according to OECD estimates. The Communist nations announced commitments substantially higher. But they have not been disbursed yet.

On a per-capita basis, the 1967 official aid flow represented a contribution of 22 cents per week for each member of the populations of the 17 nations. That totaled $11.6 a year.

The inhabitants of the less-developed countries received $4 of official aid per person per year. This, however, varies widely from nation to nation. Israel, for instance, got $48.10 per capita and Jordan $36 a person. Vietnam, with the war there, got $22.20 per head.

VW again backs student exchange

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The 1968 Volkswagen student-exchange hoedown is in full swing.

Thirty-one American and two Canadian high-schoolers have been in Germany for almost a week now. On July 11 their West German counterparts fly to the United States.

By the end of the summer it is hoped that not only the 66 teen-agers themselves, but the parents, relatives, neighbors, and anyone else on the sidelines, will have a better understanding of what makes the world, not an automobile, tick.

As S. J. Tucker, a vice-president of Volkswagen of America, Inc., says:

"The program is designed to increase international understanding of differing environments, disciplines, customs and manners on the part of students on each side of the Atlantic."

The program is not large. "But," says dealer James H. Wester of Monterey, Calif., "we must understand that it is a step in the right direction."

It is the first time an automobile manufacturer has involved so many students in a program to further international goodwill.

Homes, parents traded

What happens basically is that American and West German high-schoolers trade homes and parents — even allowances — for the summer. Each shares fully in the routine of his borrowed home. Each will go on vacation with his family on loan.

When the mammoth VW auto factory shuts down for its annual vacation this summer, each American exchangee expects to travel to other countries. Mr. Tucker remarks: "Most of the Americans visit at least one or two other countries during their summer in Germany."

German students in the United States will visit other states — maybe even Canada and Mexico.

The student-exchange program is yet another notch in VW's drive to stay competitive. With imports heading for at least 850,000 units in 1968, the West German automaker will account for no less than 60 percent. The United States is the largest single market for VW.

So far the company has managed to stay well in front of its competition by providing, first, a low-cost car which in the early 1950's established a record for dependability and economy.

In the last few years the West German automaker has come out with a variety of auto models for larger coverage of the market. Now VW markets a semiautomatic transmission in the United States and probably will offer a fully automatic one on some models later this year.

The company also has announced a larger sedan which may not be marketed in the United States for some time.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the company is pioneering in a student-exchange program to promote global understanding as well as add still more shine to its image.

Auto provides mobility

The VW program had its beginning in 1962 at the urging of Heinz Nordhoff, late president and architect of Volkswagen's phenomenal postwar growth in the world automobile market.

From only a couple teen-agers a half dozen years ago, 66 are involved this year.

All the participants are honor students and highly recommended by their school principals. Although chosen by a panel of civic-minded citizens, each student is sponsored by a local VW dealer who picks up half the air-fare tab for both the local student and his West German counterpart. The company pays the remainder.

It is part of the further globalizing of the auto business.

Dr. Nordhoff said in 1962 at Boston University:

"Today the automobile provides man with the mobility he needs to be free. With it, Germans drive to Italy and Swedes drive to France with the same freedom and the same ease that Bostonians drive to New York. Men now see with their own eyes what the world is like."

The American and Canadian students fly back in late August. Then they'll spend some time in their own homes with their West German guests who won't return to Germany for another week.

At a sendoff dinner in Boston for the five New England exchange students, Douglas Reid Bond of Keene, N.H., toted a key to his home town given to him by the Mayor. On his arrival in Wolfsburg to stay with the family of Axel Garske, the lad was asked to present the key to the Mayor of Wolfsburg.

All 66 exchangees for 1968 are unlocking new adventures and friendships on both sides of the Atlantic.

Japanese lift ban on A-fuel buying

By the Associated Press

Japan's atomic-energy commission has lifted a ban on direct purchases from overseas of concentrated uranium, plutonium, and uranium 233 by Japanese companies.

A spokesman said the step, to take effect soon, was necessitated by the rapid development of atomic-energy research by the Japanese.

Selling water becomes big business

New York

Cold water for sale. It hardly sounds like a promising venture.

But in the last six years selling chilled water for cooling large building complexes—and hot water for heating — has become big business.

First to get into the business were Hartford (Connecticut) Gas Company, Houston (Texas) Natural Gas Corporation, Washington (D.C.) Gas Light Company, and Pacific Lighting Corporation of California.

The newest developments are in Texas.

The San Antonio City Water Board has opened a $5 million, 10,000 ton cooling capacity plant to provide chilled water for cooling HemisFair, a new convention center and auditorium, a new hotel, and other buildings.

In Houston, Central Energy Corporation has set up a utility to build and operate plants providing chilled water for multi-building air conditioning and steam or hot water for district heating.

"By next spring these companies will have invested a total of about $50 million in plant, equipment, and piping," said William J. Bailey, president of Carrier Air Conditioning Company, which supplies large water-chilling machines to the companies.

"Obviously, this is big business in every sense. And it has just begun to grow. There are central plants now in the planning stage which could easily double the total investment figure," Mr. Bailey concluded.

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Waterford crystal Goblet and pitcher from the Waterford glassworks in Ireland, where there is a revival of producing this brilliant crystal which was in vogue nearly 200 years ago.

Irish glass recalls elegant bygone era

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Waterford, Ireland

WOMEN TODAY

The Waterford glassworks here throbs with the same activity that it did almost 200 years ago, when fancy chandeliers and stemware were being fashioned for palaces and mansions.

According to glass authority E. M. Neville, it is doubtful whether any single glasshouse has gained such worldwide distinction as that which functioned at Waterford, Ireland, between 1783 and 1851. From the outset, the factory was noted for the variety of its ware, originality of form and decoration, and above all, for its quality.

Dormant industry revived

Until economic conditions forced its demise, this factory, established by George and William Penrose, enjoyed an unparalleled reputation. And to this day, an antique Waterford chandelier hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and another decorates historic Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street in lower New York. Old or "antique" Waterford glass is cherished by private owners and collectors everywhere, and is preserved in numerous museums.

In 1947, a group of Irish businessmen decided to revive the long-dormant and legendary industry, reestablish its traditions and patterns, and put Waterford once more on the map as a producer of clear white, brilliant crystal. They opened first a small training factory in which to teach the ancient skills, using modern techniques. In 1951, a larger factory was completed, and a year later, fine lead crystal glass was once more being produced in Waterford for the markets of the world. A second factory was added last year and a current survey will determine the addition of two more factories in the near future.

President's official gifts

At present, 1,200 craftsmen and apprentices turn out today's production, including goblets in 38 patterns, bowls, vases, and plates. One of the pieces for which the old factory was most famous, the chandelier, is being made again. Proudest recent commission came from Westminster Abbey, in London, where 16 new Waterford chandeliers have now replaced the 900-year-old fixtures. Especially designed chandeliers and sconces are now on order for the John F. Kennedy Library to be built in Boston.

The President of Ireland selects his official gifts to other heads of state from Waterford, and the country's most prized trophies are blown and engraved at Waterford.

Today, touring of the famous Waterford glass factory is one of the most popular attractions in the old city. Young girl guides in neat Donald Davies shirt dresses lead groups of tourists from furnace rooms where the blobs of molten glass are blown and shaped, to large rooms where men sit at electrically driven cutting wheels. Here they skillfully incise the clear crystal with stars, diamonds (most prolific of the 18th-century motifs), hobnail and flute cuts, and all the other geometric and curved patterns made famous so long ago. On a recent tour, we were reminded that cutting of glass is intended to enhance its brilliance and sparkle, since all cut surfaces then reflect the play of light.

Though cutting had been developed into a well-established means of decoration by the second quarter of the 18th century, it was still in the luxury category, geared to the current "fashions" in décor. By the end of the 18th century every conceivable item for the table and for household use was being decorated on the cutter's wheel, including sweetmeat glasses, jelly glasses, saltcellars, plates, dishes of all kinds, cream jugs, mugs, candlesticks, candelabra, finger bowls, perfume bottles, and chandeliers.

Old patterns updated

Toward the middle of the 19th century the heavy cut glass began to go out of fashion and remained in disfavor until early this century. With the revival of Waterford, moderns have rediscovered this crystal whose character deliberately recalls a vanished age. Patterns that were cut to reflect candlelight on Georgian tables are fully as elegant on tables today.

In the showroom of the factory, each piece of Waterford crystal is a signed original—blown, cut, and made wholly by hand.

Today, a series of "period pieces" reproduce exactly the original old Waterford. A busy design department continues, however, to update and adapt old patterns and shapes to modern tastes and usage. More than 38 new items will be introduced this fall in the 1,200 retail outlets in the United States that now handle Waterford.

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and a classification (A means Adults, F means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anna Karina stars.—A.

BLACKBEARD'S GHOST—Walt Disney's confection with Peter Ustinov as cuddly pirate-ghost in tale that depends on invisibility, gambling, and cheating for its rather tired slight gags.—F.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Downbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DEPART (French)—Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing—if sometimes vulgar—study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object—his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some clichés.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performances by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too-obvious plot about a double agent.—A.

DR. DOLITTLE — Sugar-plum vision of the animal-filled dream world of Hugh Lofting's books. Rex Harrison, Samantha Eggar, and Anthony Newley lead an expert cast through the musical byways provided by Leslie Bricusse, who also wrote the screenplay. Richard Fleischer's direction, sometimes slow plot often negligible but no matter.—F.

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict. — A.

FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS—Roman Polanski as director writer and star, stumbles into a cross-purposes in this unattractive would-be spoof on vampires. Buried in its slapstick and corn is a thread of indignation of the corruption of innocence, but it is at odds with the entire tone of the film.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

GUERRE EST FINIE (French)—Alain Resnais's finely directed film of the struggles of an exiled Spanish revolutionary (Yves Montand) in coming to terms with his middle-aged loss of revolutionary zeal also highlights his involvement with two women (Genevieve Bujold and Ingrid Thulin) —A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish)—Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HIGH, WILD, AND FREE — Gordon Eastman's beautiful color record of his adventures in British Columbia with wildlife and wilderness.—F.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann.—A.

HOW TO SAVE A MARRIAGE AND RUIN YOUR LIFE—Slick glossy film starring Dean Martin as a bachelor who tries to help a friend whose marriage is breaking up. Comic moments, some of them suggestive, but little more than brief entertainment.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU — Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

LEMONADE JOE (Czech)—A witty and biting look at various American institutions and foibles captured in a delightful take-off on the Hollywood western—a chance to see things through Czech eyes.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

MATTER OF INNOCENCE—Hayley Mills, growing up again, this time against a colorful Singapore backdrop in a tale that involves an affair between an English girl and an East Indian. Lacks needed flair but provides good performances and exciting locale.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

P.J. — Title character (George Peppard) is one more disillusioned private eye in a well-acted but drearily familiar framework for brutality.—A.

POOR COW (British)—Unsuccessful attempt to convey the flavor of lower-class life on the fringes of the criminal world in England. Relief from the grimness provided in sometimes touching treatment of mother-child relationship.—A.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SCALPHUNTERS — Western adventure-comedy based on bounty-hunting of Indian scalps stars Burt Lancaster. Sometimes telling development of racial theme marred by equating violence with manhood.—A.

STRANGER (French-Italian) — Marcello Mastroianni in brilliant retelling in cinematic terms, of Albert Camus' narrative of a man's inward-looking search for meaning in a meaningless universe. Masterful performances illuminate the difficult philosophical content of this well-made film.—A.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

30 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA—Mildly amusing vehicle for the many talents of Dudley Moore, who stars and is responsible for the music and coauthorship of the screenplay. Concerns a composer who determines to get married and write a hit musical in the six weeks before his 30th birthday.—A.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY — Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are recreated for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VENGEANCE OF SHE — H. Rider Haggard's mystery woman somehow never appears in this silly adventure referring to her. Occasional visual interest of some scenes dealing with occult rituals is drowned out by generally poor acting and very ordinary directing by Cliff Owen.—A.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A.

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French) — Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Françoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

JULY 10, 1968

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound effects heightens tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr. Presley's still highly successful career.—F.

Family organized with help of lists

By Darren Stone

Looking homeward

For some time one of the clichés of our household has been "Tomorrow we'll have to get organized." This is partly due to the normally fluctuating nature of the domestic seesaw, and partly due to my manner of being efficient which relies on impulse rather than habit.

But I think now I have found the secret of running an efficient, alias organized, alias orderly household. That secret is to make lists.

It became my job over a period of a few weeks to help in quickly organizing and administrating a house-to-house canvass for information in our town. Having to structure the framework for the canvass, handle hundreds of names, and check out the progress of the work at various stages, I was forced to become ruthlessly efficient by reducing everything to a list system.

As a result of this work I am now convinced that without the alphabet the civilized world could not function for 20 minutes. And without making lists the right hand and the left hand have no hope of knowing what each other is doing.

Now that the canvass has been completed I am turning my new knowledge to solving the old domestic dilemmas.

Inter-house communications take place now on color-coded note pads; messages for Chad go on green paper, for Roddy on yellow, pink for Jody, white for Ben and me. If the whole family is to pay attention we mount the note on bright red paper. ("Attention all members: Tonight we are going to a movie.")

There is a minor difficulty with this system, which is keeping those colorful pads near the telephone and on my desk. Jody seems to think they are better for her to color on than for me to use to organize chores, jot reminders about messy rooms and telephone relays, or questions like, "Who took the tennis balls and didn't put them back?"

My own week is now a super-system. On my master sheet I list whatever must be accomplished each day including errands, appointments, housekeeping chores, names of people who must be telephoned or written, articles sent to the cleaners, grocery store needs. The only problem here is the size of the master sheet which tends just now to cover one entire wall of the kitchen. Perhaps I shall have to learn how to write smaller in order to fit everything in.

We have by the telephone a list of instructions for the children when answering callers who want Ben or me when we are not at home. They can choose from three responses: May I have your name and number so my father can call you back? or Will you please call back in an hour? or I'll take a message for him if you want.

I make lists for Saturday morning choices of work, lists to remind Ben of household repairs that are needed, lists of clothes that each child should pack if we are going away. Jody gets picture lists for chores or a schedule of her day if it has unusual activities for her.

There is no question about the values of this new efficiency method; our house is really organized now. Except for the fact that I still can never seem to find a pencil and have a nagging suspicion that I am doing a job which a computer could do better!

Stow it away

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there's available space and you need a sewing area, you might consider building a stowaway sewing center in your family room. Try some broad swinging doors in front of shelves for sewing machine and materials; let them contain a built-in, drop-down work table that can open out to form the center, and close to stow it away.

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Hot pools intrigue scientists

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Woods Hole, Mass.

Pools of mineral-rich, hot water beneath the Red Sea continue to intrigue scientists. But they remain tantalizingly beyond the grasp of would-be exploiters.

By conservative estimate, sediments underlying these pools hold minerals such as copper, silver, and gold worth several billion dollars at today's world prices.

For several years, these hot brines and rich sediments have seemed a treasure hoard free for the taking. Yet no one has come forward with a mining proposal that wouldn't cost more than the minerals are worth.

Their greatest value to the world so far as been to pose a challenging research problem for oceanographers seeking to understand their origin.

Unknown processes at work

Dr. David A. Ross, geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, says a combination of marine processes new to ocean scientists must be at work.

For one thing, the water can be extremely hot. It runs as high as 56°C (132°F). Its salinity, in places, exceeds 250 parts per thousand compared to a normal 40 p.p.t. for Red Sea water.

Normal ocean processes just don't produce such hot, salty water. That's why oceanographers have kept coming back to study the Red Sea pools since they first became aware of them a decade ago.

Four of the pools have been found and named after the research ships that discovered them—Britain's Discovery, Woods Hole's Atlantis II and Chain, and the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Oceanographer.

Geothermal heating seen

Three of the holes are located more or less equidistant from Arabia and North Africa in the general vicinity of Mecca. The fourth, the Oceanographer Deep, lies 340 miles north of these at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba.

Scientists still puzzle over how the waters formed in those deeps. Dr. Ross thinks some kind of process that recirculates Red Sea water may be involved.

In this process, the brine would pass through underground mineral deposits, picking up salts on the way. It would be heated geothermally during its passage through the deposits and by heat flowing through the sea floor.

It may be, Dr. Ross speculates, that the brines actually form in the Atlantis II Deep. From there they occasionally spill over to flow into the Discovery and Chain Deeps nearby. The Oceanographer Deep would be a separate system.

When oceanographers learn more precisely what processes are going on, they may learn more about ore body formation in ancient seas. Meanwhile, the mineral wealth of the Red Sea pools beckons.

Valued at $1.2 billion

Dr. Ross estimates that the waters alone in the Discovery, Atlantis II, and Chain Deeps contain $14 million in metals. The top 10 meters of Atlantis II Deep sediments have minerals worth $1.2 billion, by Woods Hole calculations.

Last year, these calculations valued metals in the top 10 meters of all three deeps at $1.5 billion. This now has been upped to $2.2 billion. And to whet speculators' appetites, Dr. Ross notes that metal concentrations seem to increase with depth while the deposits are 20 meters and probably more in thickness.

But to take the edge off those appetites during a recent discussion, he held up a sample of the sediments. The metals within it would fetch 15 cents. It cost $24 to take the sample.

And that, Dr. Ross said, illustrates hard economic realities that keep the mineral wealth out of reach.

Ownership a question

Then there's the tangled question of who owns the deposits anyway. Forgetting about the Oceanographer Deep, which hasn't been studied very much, these deposits lie a little closer to Sudan than to Arabia. This is what current navigational estimates indicate. Dr. Ross notes that, because of the errors involved, oceanographers can't be sure the deposits are not in midwater or even slightly closer to Arabia.

Right now, under international law governing the sharing of minerals under inland seas, the Sudanese have a strong claim and the Saudi Arabians some rights too. Ethiopia, which is farther away but which has the strongest navy, also seems interested.

However, Dr. Ross notes that, as far as he knows, only one commercial firm seems willing to try for the minerals. This is International Geomarine, Inc., which has a Sudanese license. But, he says, they have yet to show that they have economical techniques for getting out the metals.

For some time to come, Dr. Ross believes, the Red Sea brines will be a scientific prize for oceanographers and a frustration for practical miners.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A dog-gone good surfer

When youngsters in San Diego, Calif., ask Ollie, "How's the surf?" his answer is always the same: "Rough, rough." One of the coolest dogs in town, Ollie belongs to 14-year-old Tim Ebner.

Decisions loom

Both parties cool to 'dove' candidates

By John Dillin
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The two leading political "doves" — Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy for the Democrats and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the Republicans — today face similar problems in trying to win their parties' nominations.

Latest polls show that while both Messrs. McCarthy and Rockefeller are gaining strength nationwide, each fails to win favor within his own party.

A Harris poll just released gives Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey a 48-to-40 edge among Democratic Party regulars. But among the large group of independents, Senator McCarthy holds a 54-to-30 lead over Mr. Humphrey.

On the Republican side, Richard M. Nixon is ahead of Governor Rockefeller by a 60-to-31 margin among Republican rank and file. Yet the GOP presently comprises only 27 percent of the American voters, and it is Mr. Rockefeller who runs far stronger among the remaining voters.

One reason for the great disparity between "dove" strength in the polls and on the convention floors probably can be attributed to the large number of people who regard themselves as independents. According to a Gallup poll in late June, 27 percent of the voters classify themselves that way. This group, whose shifting back and forth can determine the outcome of an election, is less able to make itself heard when the party nominees are chosen.

House vote forecast

Republicans must scramble if they are to head off serious defeats in this year's congressional balloting, according to a Gallup poll.

In 1966, Republicans won 48 percent of the total popular vote for Congress, while the Democrats picked up 52 percent. That gave the GOP 187 seats in the House of Representatives, the Democrats 248 seats. But the Gallup poll now shows GOP strength has slipped to 42 percent among the voters. That would duplicate the GOP showing in the 1964 elections, when Republican strength in the House slipped to 140 seats.

Student mood studied

Gallup pollsters have tried to put the "student revolt" in the United States in perspective. After personal interviews on 64 campuses, the pollsters concluded:

- That students are upset about the slowness of progress on helping Negroes, about Vietnam, and about having too little say in directing the universities.
- That about 20 percent of the student body have taken part in demonstrations of some sort.
- That about 12 percent of the students give unreserved approval to "hippies," while 30 percent disapprove.
- That about 5 percent of the students have at one time tried marijuana, while 77 percent regularly drink and 44 percent smoke.

Polling the pollsters

Britons quizzed

A similar Gallup poll was conducted at two universities—Cambridge and Sussex—in Great Britain. It found a third of the students had taken part in demonstrations. Most mentioned reason (13 percent) was American involvement in Vietnam.

While less than a majority took part in demonstrations, most students approved of them. Better than a majority also indicated that they disapproved of South Africa and its apartheid policies, the regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia, nuclear weapons, and the American effort in Vietnam.

Britain's president

If Great Britain had a president, it might be the Duke of Edinburgh or Prime Minister Harold Wilson. At least, that was what a poll by National Opinion Polls, Ltd., printed in the Observer, showed.

The poll, taken back in May, gave Prince Philip 13 percent of the vote (women voters gave him 16 percent) and Mr. Wilson 9 percent.

Other leaders in the poll were Sir Alec Douglas-Home with 7 percent; Lord Mountbatten, 7 percent; Enoch Powell, 6 percent; Barbara Castle, 4 percent; Quintin Hogg, 4 percent; Lord Beeching, 4 percent; and Lord Robens, 4 percent.

Israelis voice concern

In Israel, a poll found that 77 percent of the people thought the government was dealing effectively with the country's problems. That was down somewhat from 90 percent recorded a year ago, just after the six-day war.

The poll found the public concerned about growing frictions between religious and nonreligious Jews. A year ago, most people (74 percent) thought the two groups were getting along together satisfactorily. Today only 37 percent think so, while 63 percent say relations are getting worse. The poll was conducted by the nonprofit Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.

Oberlin plans Afro-American dormitory

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Ohio

In a way it was a natural step for Oberlin College. Language dormitories — Spanish, French, German, Russian, and a Chinese corridor in the new Asia House—were already on the agenda.

In a short jump from language to culture, Oberlin next fall will launch an integrated Afro-American House in accord with black students' requests. It will be an integrated dorm for about 70 women with a library and a full schedule of speakers, films, and social functions.

Oberlin was active in the antislavery movement right from the college's start in 1833 and has kept a socially liberal reputation down through the years. But black students here (there are 114 among the 2,600 students) have been as critical of their institution this year as black students on any campus.

"Here you have to work with more subtle kinds of racism because you're dealing with liberal appearances," says Cheryl Willis, sophomore from Portsmouth, Virginia, and cochairman of Oberlin's Alliance for Black Culture (ABC). She says Oberlin's reputation for racial tolerance makes it the more imperative that the college back up its words with action.

Five years ago Oberlin set up a Special Educational Opportunities Program (SEOP) Committee composed of faculty members especially interested in racial problems. It was this group which applied for Rockefeller Foundation grants that provide scholarship funds for disadvantaged Oberlin College students and support a summer program for disadvantaged junior-high-school students. It is also responsible for student-exchange programs with Fisk, Tougaloo, and Birmingham-Southern.

On the students' part, the Alliance for Black Culture, organized on a formal basis last fall and probably the first college group not open to the whole student body, sponsored a Black Culture Week in February and a faculty-staff tea in March to discuss the need for a black "voice" in college policymaking.

Alliance members also have been teaching courses in their spare time in black history, art, and drama to interested high-school students in the town of Oberlin.

Demands presented

In May ABC presented a list of "demands" to the college faculty. Urging Oberlin to make its educational system "relevant" for the black student on campus, the group demanded establishment of an Afro-American House, a more vigorous search for black students and faculty, and more courses relating to Afro-American culture with an eventual department and major in the field.

Explaining why the group chose to "demand" rather than "request," James W. Bagby, alliance cochairman and a sophomore in sociology, says, "Getting hung up on the words is like getting hung up on the use of 'black power.'

"We feel there's an urgency about these things—that they have to be done."

Although Oberlin has had a smattering of race-related courses in the past, Jim says most have taken an "anthropological" and "minority" approach to the black role in history. Next fall the college will add a course in Negro music in the United States and a sociology-history seminar for seniors in Afro-American history to 1930.

In addition a faculty committee, in a move which brings Oberlin's equivalent of a "free university" or experimental college into the regular curriculum, agreed to let the student Educational Policy Committee approve up to five credit courses taught by students and regulate student admission to them. College officials regard this as one way to respond to black students with courses they are not staffed to provide.

Change, in the direction of ABC requests, will benefit both whites and Negroes, insists Cheryl Willis.

Steel negotiators sift 'package' contents

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America is due to report on progress in basic-steel bargaining at a meeting of the steelworkers' 140-man advisory committee in Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

But it's unlikely that Mr. Abel will have much of a specific nature to say of the negotiations going on—in strict secrecy—in the headquarters city of the union and industry.

Steel contracts run out the end of this month, and the steelworkers traditionally refuse to work without a contract. But the fact that there might not be progress to report at this point needn't be particularly disturbing. Steel bargaining ordinarily goes down to the deadline, with the critical decisions in the last days of talks.

So far, discussions have been more general than devoted to give-and-take bargaining on specific terms. Both sides must assess "package" demands — and full costs — before they can make meaningful decisions.

Expense analyzed

Because of this, considerable time has been spent by the 11 major steel producers, bargaining jointly and the steelworkers' union in "costing out" proposals for wage increases and fringes."

Mr. Abel is expected to be optimistic in his report to his advisory group, despite the slow movement so far. His stress probably will be more on what has been accomplished in company-by-company noneconomic bargaining than on the bread-and-butter negotiations. Virtually all local issues have been cleared away.

The national talks are expected to pick up in tempo next week, after the union's national basic-steel conference meets Tuesday.

This body — of delegates from all steel locals involved in the current bargaining — will get a full report on the negotations, and will go through the formality of setting a nationwide strike vote in two weeks.

At this point in bargaining, this is a routine matter: It's a necessary step before a strike can be called — in effect an alert — but it doesn't really pose a threat of one.

Layoffs expected

The fact is, there is little strike talk now. Both sides in the bargaining want a negotiated settlement and are optimistic about the chances for one. There's much more concern about what is ahead for the industry and its steelworkers even if there is a peaceful agreement.

Steel stockpiling has built up excessive inventories, and production cuts of up to 30 percent are predicted next month; layoffs are going to be heavy—and some could be long.

This is both asset and liability in bargaining. Steel-union negotiators are uncomfortably aware that if there is a strike, it could be a long one; the industry could stand a shutdown without being hurt seriously in the first few weeks.

Their incentive is to bargain hard to the deadline and settle for the best offer they can wring from the industry.

But steelworkers who know they're going to be laid off anyway might balk at such a settlement and insist that if they're going to be off the job, they might as well be on strike for whatever more they can win through economic pressures.

Whose ocean?

By the Associated Press

Tallahassee, Fla.

Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. of Florida has announced he's inviting governors from 13 Atlantic coastal states to a Miami conference Nov. 21-22 to discuss the states' "positions and rights in the ocean."

"The oceanic problems facing Florida are not peculiar to this state alone. Many of them are to be found in all of the other coastal states. Therefore, it is important that there be an interchange of information and better communication among the states," Governor Kirk said.

A spokesman for Mr. Kirk said governors have been invited from Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

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By Leslie P. Arnberger
National Park Service
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Washington

Scattered across the arid expanse of northern Arizona and southern Utah is the greatest concentration of canyons and erosional features on the North American continent. Indeed, we would be hard pressed to find an equal to this geological wonderland anywhere in the world. The names of these scenic wonders have a familiar ring—Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce Canyons, Canyon de Chelly, Arches, Monument Valley, and Canyonlands, our newest national park. Most of them have been included in our national park system as parks or monuments.

Individually each of these areas has a story to tell about a particular chapter in earth's history. Collectively their colorful rock layers span all of geologic time, forming a veritable encyclopedia covering billions of years from earth's beginnings to the present. Here in the rocks is the record of the landscape over the ages—the ebb and flow of ancient seas, the flood plains of meandering rivers, the arid wastes of sandy deserts, and the remains of ancient mountains. Here too is preserved the story of the progression of life from simple one-celled forms to the complex living things of today.

It is a rule of geology that the oldest rocks are on the bottom, so to find the first chapter one must go to Grand Canyon National Park where the Colorado River has cut a canyon a mile deep, 10 miles wide, and more than 200 miles long. The river today is confined within a 1,500-foot-deep inner gorge whose rocks are billions of years old—among the oldest on earth. They have been twisted, contorted and changed by tremendous heat and pressures so that they no longer resemble their original character.

♦ ♦ ♦

Just above the inner gorge is a small remnant of the rocks deposited during the second chapter of Grand Canyon's geologic history. Geologists have theorized that the tilting layers that remain represent the roots of ancient mountains gradually eroded away to make way for the deposition of sediments in ages to come. It is in these ancient rocks that the first evidence of life is found in the form of fossilized algal reefs.

The layers of rocks forming the upper walls and rims of Grand Canyon were deposited during the Paleozoic era, or third chapter of local geologic history. They span a period of hundreds of millions of years. The sheer cliffs of the Redwall formation, a 600-foot-thick layer of gray to bluish limestone, tells of an ancient sea which once covered this now arid land. The deep red color of the Redwall is really nothing more than a surface stain deposited by water trickling down during rains from the deep red shales and mudstones of the Supai formation just above. The sediments of the Supai tell of a time when sluggish rivers were building deltas in northern Arizona. In the rocks are the footprints of ancient salamanders, the beautifully preserved imprints of insect wings, and the impressions of fern fronds and other leaves; they tell us of the plants and animals which thrived along that ancient stream.

One of the most prominent features of the Grand Canyon walls is the 300-foot thickness of Coconino sandstone forming a tan ribbon extending around the canyon just below the rims. Careful observation discloses the bedding planes of sand dunes from an ancient Sahara-like desert. Painstaking search has disclosed the fossil tracks of lizards which roamed the dunes hundreds of millions of years ago. The limestone forming the rims of the canyon contain preserved fossils of corals, clams, and other sea life which once thrived in the Permian Sea. Today they are high and dry, 7,000 feet above sea level, a clue to the story of earth movement and mountain building which have occurred since these marine sediments were deposited.

Park visitors who want to learn more about the stories the rocks tell should stop at the visitor center at the south rim or the information station at the north rim. Displays are available, rangers are on duty to answer questions, and there are scheduled talks and guided walks. From either rim, venturesome hikers can follow trails to the bottom of the canyon.

In the geologic past there were additional layers of rocks of the Mesozoic era towering above the present rims of Grand Canyon, revealing a fourth chapter of earth history. The erosive action of running water, wind and weather has stripped them away. We can find them less than 100 miles to the north at Zion National Park in southern Utah. Here the Virgin River has carved a chasm as much as a thousand feet deep in the Navajo sandstone. One of the great wilderness experiences in the national parks is to hike through the famous Zion Narrows. For miles one follows the sandy, rock-strewn bed of the Virgin River as it twists its way down a canyon so narrow and deep that only at midday are its depths pierced by shafts of sunlight. The Zion Narrows tell the story of the power of running water slowly carrying away the sand and stilt, and occasionally after summer cloudbursts, sweeping everything before it, including boulders and trees, in a solid wall of rushing water. The violence of the usually peaceful Virgin River is attested by logs and other flotsam lodged high on the walls of the canyon.

For the last step up the ladder of time one may visit Cedar Breaks National Monument or Bryce Canyon National Park. In soft sediments only a mere 60 million years old or less, the forces of erosion have carved a rainbow-hued fairyland of rocks. Spires, pinnacles, fins, and minarets in colors from red to purple fill bowllike canyons rimmed by high mountain forests of spruce, fir, limber, and bristlecone pine. So soft and fragile are these younger rocks that geologists suggest that the force of falling rain has played a major role in the shaping of this colorful landscape.

Thus, from the depths of the Grand Canyon through the sandstone walls of Zion to the erosional bowl of Bryce, one can trace in the rocks the story of geologic time.

Among other national park areas with unique erosional features are several national monuments—Canyon de Chelly in Arizona and Capitol Reef and Arches in Utah, and Glen Canyon Recreation Area in Arizona and Utah. Glen Canyon also provides access to Rainbow Bridge National Monument (Utah). Stops at visitor centers or ranger stations at all these areas can provide helpful information on the geology of the formations.

The newest of these canyon parks is Canyonlands in southeastern Utah. Established by Congress in 1964, it is our 32nd national park. It, too, is an open book on the forces of nature which shape the land. The master carvers have been the Colorado and Green Rivers and their tributaries, which merge their silt-laden waters in the heart of this greatest single erosional basin in our nation. The sheer rims of Wingate sandstone enclose more than a million acres of red-rock wilderness without a single permanent human habitation.

Canyonlands occupies only the scenic core. But within its boundaries is a variety of erosional forms, fascinating plants and animals, and archaeology of never-ending interest. To the southeast is the Needles with its famed Chesler Park, spectacular Angel and Druid Arches and the Salt Creek and Horse Canyons. These canyons are the sites of beautifully preserved Indian cliff dwellings and mysterious petroglyphs and paintings whose meanings vanished with their Indian creators a thousand years ago.

To the north the landscape is dominated by the Island in the Sky, a huge section of plateau jutting into the great canyon V between the Colorado and the Green. Here is Upheaval Dome, a tremendous geologic "bubble" whose upthrust rims enclose an eroded bowl hundreds of feet deep with a jagged core of contorted rock projecting from its floor.

To the west is the Land of Standing Rocks, a brooding, lonely vastness punctuated by massive formations such as Elaterite Butte, Candlestick Spire, Tapestry Wall, and Standing Rock.

Canyonlands is a park on three levels stair-stepped from the rim overlooks, which may be reached by auto, to the depths of the main canyons, best traversed by boat. The main features are in the erosional basins below the rims accessible by jeep trips or on foot. So new and vast is Canyonlands that sections of the map are still marked "unexplored," and many of the stories its rocks have to tell are yet to be discovered.

♦ ♦ ♦

The following publications tell about the canyon country of the Southwest.

Available from Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Grand Canyon National Park, P. O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Ariz. 86023:

Grand Canyon—the Story Behind the Scenery, by Merrill D. Beal. K. C. Publications, Flagstaff. $1.10.

Evolution of the Colorado River in Arizona, by McKee, Wilson, & Breed. Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. $2.60.

Ancient Landscapes of the Grand Canyon Region, by Edwin D. McKee. 60 cents.

Folder on Grand Canyon National Park (free).

From Zion Natural History Association, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah, 84767:

Your National Park System in The Southwest, by Earl Jackson. Southwest Monuments Association. Globe. $2.05.

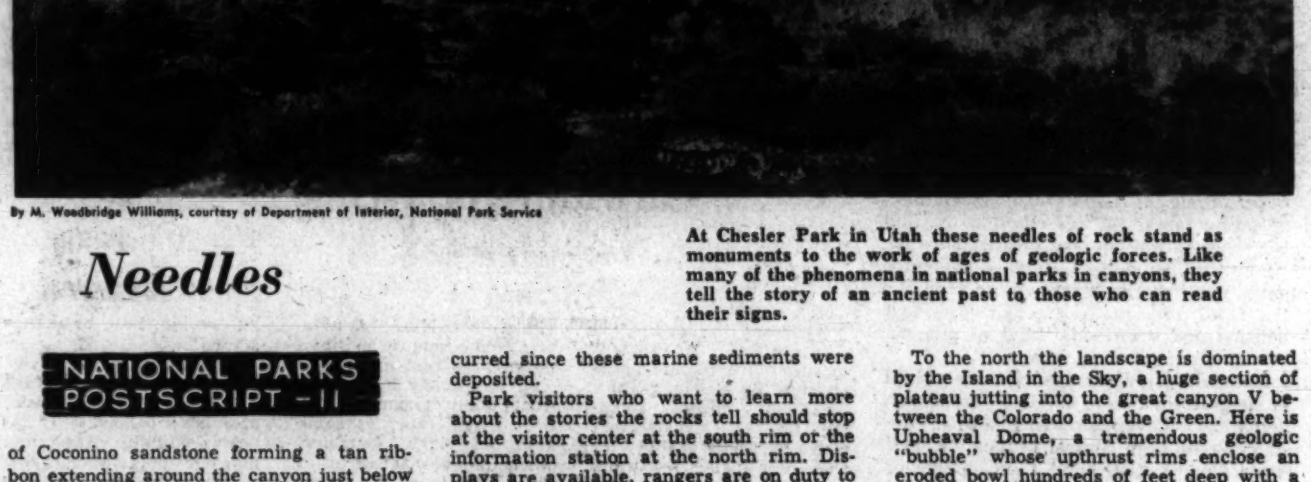
This Is Zion, by Allen Hagood. Zion Natural History Association. $1.10.

Southern Utah's Land of Color, by Arthur F. Bruhn. Zion Natural History Association. $1.35.

Folder on Zion National Park (free).

Other free folders may be obtained by writing to the superintendents of the parks or monuments.

Eleventh of 15 Wednesday articles.

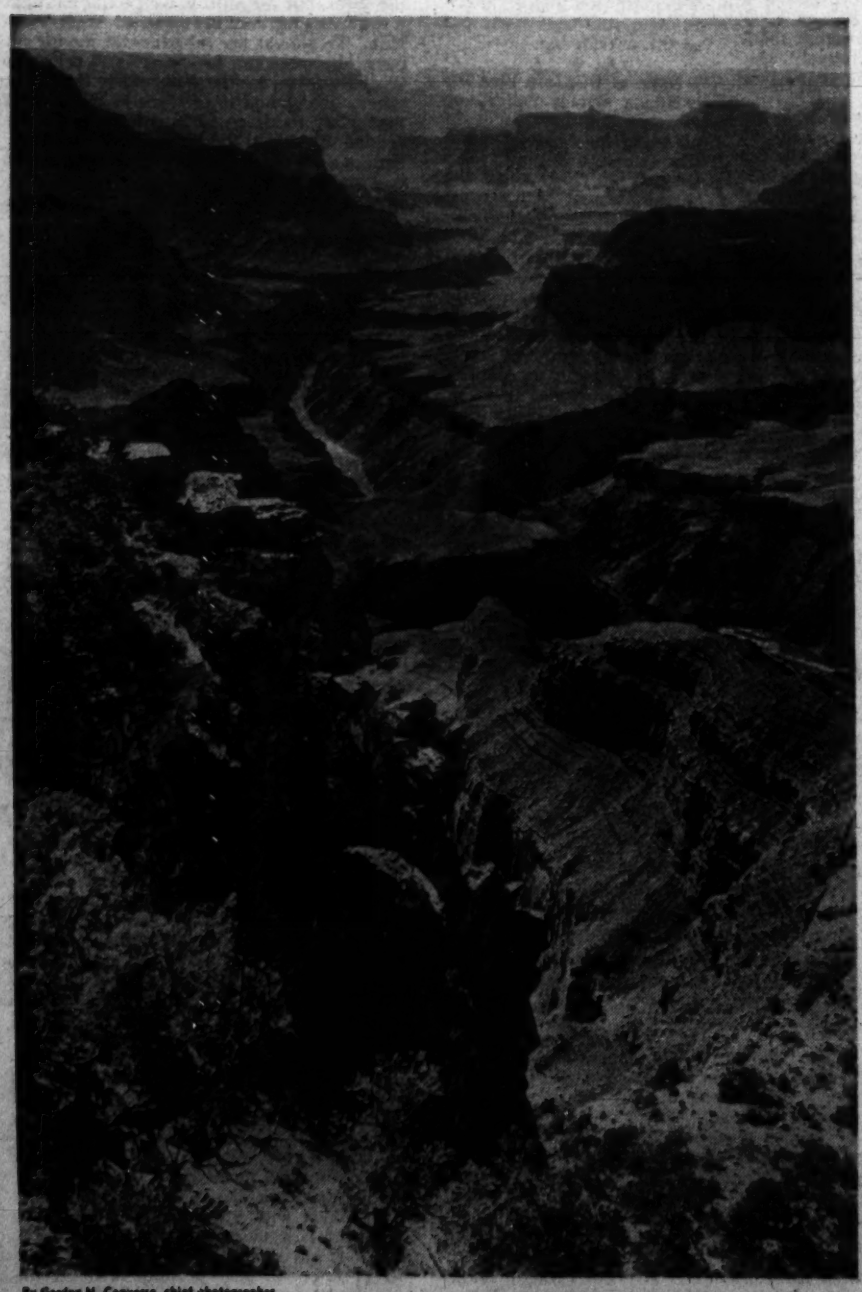


By M. Woodbridge Williams, courtesy of Department of Interior, National Park Service

Needles

At Chesler Park in Utah these needles of rock stand as monuments to the work of ages of geologic forces. Like many of the phenomena in national parks in canyons, they tell the story of an ancient past to those who can read their signs.

NATIONAL PARKS POSTSCRIPT - II



By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Winding river

Worker of geologic wonders, the Colorado River cuts in among the eroded canyon walls of its bed. Its surrounding rock layers and projections form the spectacular Grand Canyon.

A verse for today...

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.—GAL. 5:9

FAMILY FEATURES

Not a loss for words

Sarasota, Fla.

One of the rewards of retirement from teaching is the time it gives one to think, and, alas, sometimes, to think of mistakes made while in that most important profession. An error I often made (mostly because all the teachers before me had taught me in the same way) was to insist that a pupil should use a dictionary or encyclopedia each time and at the time he came across an unknown word or a reference which bore no meaning to him.

Now with zillions more pages behind me, and facing the fact that I am neither a fast nor an efficient reader, I decided to get to the bottom of the problem.

Each time I interrupted my reading to use a reference book, I found that upon my return to reading, I had lost the continuity. I had to first find my place. Next, it was often necessary to re-read the previous page to pick up the threads. Often the interruption called for a glass of water, a quick phone call, or a peek out the window to see how my neighbor's flowers were doing.

Now I keep a pencil nearby and for a bookmark I use strips of typing paper. When I come across an unknown word, I jot down page number and ABC or D meaning how far down the page. Before I lay down the book, I look up all the references needed and at the same time think through how I could use them in my own writing or speech. Then I look back with real interest as to how the author has made use of them. The reference work, when taken separately from my reading, has often become as interesting as the book. At the same time I am becoming more efficient, I am enjoying my reading more.

Julia Cheney Eddy

What then remains? Courage, and patience, and simplicity, and kindness, and, last of all, ideas remain; these are the things to lay hold of and live with.

—A. C. BENSON

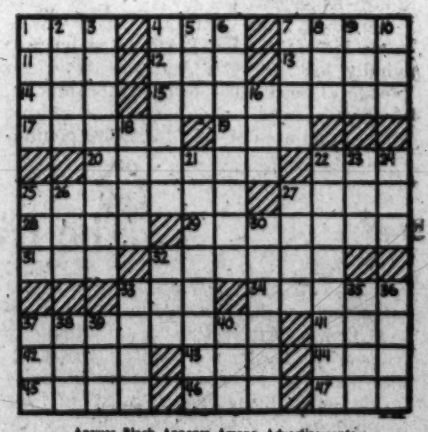
Crosswords

Across

1. Residue
4. Quaint
7. Stun
11. Be situated
12. Author of "The Raven"
13. Heb. measure
14. Shade tree
15. Exceptional
17. Of course, Sp.
19. Everything
20. Tea
22. Chin. pagoda
25. Apparent
27. Demolish
28. Oodles
29. Maintainable
31. Astonish
32. Optical illusion
33. Gloomy
34. Honey buzzards
37. Tale
41. Not at home
42. Met. singer
43. Coal product
44. Gums
45. Hastened
46. Eng. cathedral city
47. Foxy

Down

1. Fish sauce
2. Threshold
3. Red ocher
4. Thwart
5. Female animal
6. Bottle
7. Pretty girl
8. Fr. friend
9. Maize genus
10. Trespass
16. Rubber tree
18. Disencumbers
21. Counter-remedy
22. Knobby
23. Beard of grain
24. One: Scot.
25. Utmost hyperbole
26. Pledge
27. Fashion
30. Linens
32. Furious
33. Saurel
35. Void
36. Support
37. Sale announcements
38. Squeeze
39. Twilight
40. Hindu cymbals



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, July 16, 1968

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

No mother-henning please

Japan is inclined to get into the world news these days only when it has a round of national elections — as it did on Sunday — or when its students snake-dance in some ephemeral outburst of anti-American protest. This is a risky pattern of newsworthiness. When the elections give as basically satisfying a result as last Sunday's, there is a sigh of relief in the Western world, particularly in the United States, where the news is reported as a triumph of the pro-Americans in Japan. What is unwise about this is that it not only perpetuates misleading labels but also encourages people in their assumption that all is well with Japan.

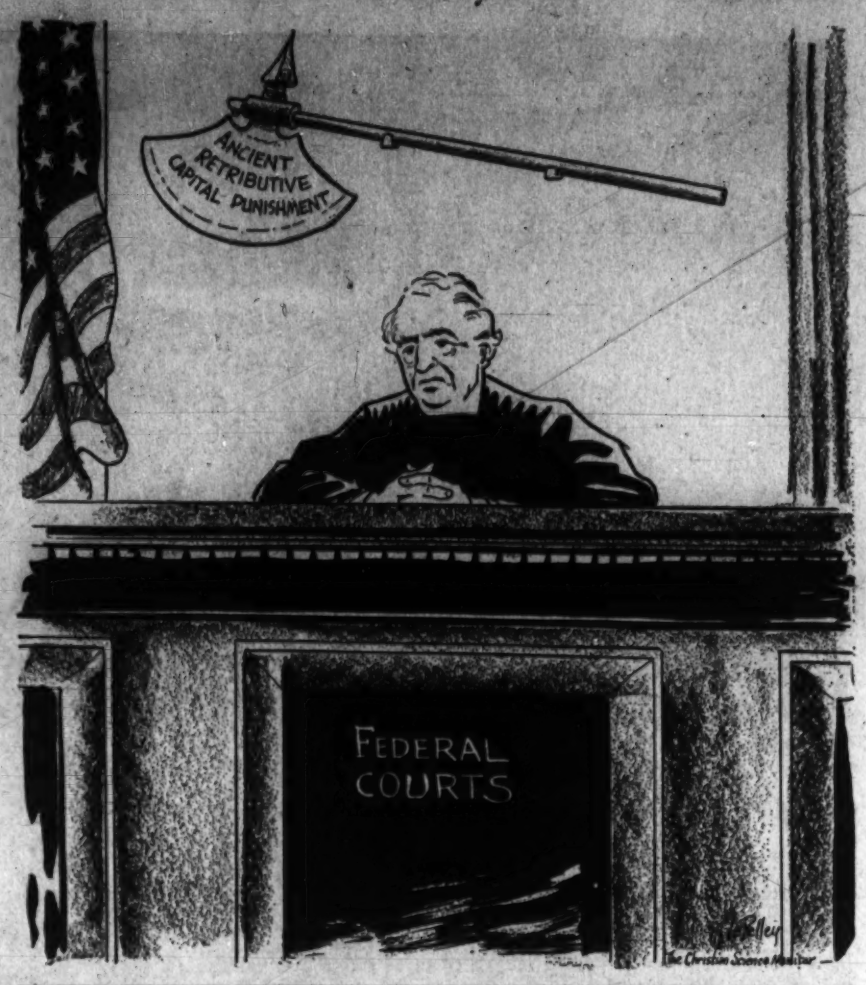
In one sense, of course, they are right. But to leave it at that is to overlook the dynamism and the drive, still awesomely controlled, which have enabled this remarkable people to rise so impressively from the rubble of defeat and occupation in 1945. Such dynamism and drive are not to be turned off once the initial goals have been reached.

In sending the Liberal Democrats back to the Senate with even more seats than the party held before Sunday's elections, the Japanese voters have in effect endorsed Mr. Sato's policy of cautious marking-time. This marking-time permits the country, under the American umbrella still in position, to: (1) await any adjustment of United States Pacific policy in the wake of next year's change-of-guard in the White House and of any settlement emerging from the Paris talks on Vietnam; (2) continue to seek those economic advantages which have already brought in a rich harvest; and (3) explore ways of adapting a still deeply traditional society to change more rapid and potentially more upsetting than that experienced by any other major industrial power.

All this is to the good. But the Western world, and above all the United States, would make a grave mistake if it simply sat back and nodded in self-satisfaction — or worse still, punctuated the self-satisfaction with paternal advice to the Japanese about what they ought to do. There are a number of topics on which it might be tempting to give it: China, a possible anticommunism crusade in Asia, the Japanese nuclear role (if any), Japan's role as an Asian "leader," and participation in regional economic development.

There is no earthly reason why the United States should not make clear to the Japanese where, as Washington sees it, American interests lie. Manifestly, when it comes to Japan, they lie in the best possible relations with Japan. This does not preclude occasional tough bargaining with Japan. Neither does it preclude straight talk when necessary — but always couched in terms acceptable to Japanese self-esteem. What it should preclude, however, is any blatant flouting, particularly through American "mother-henning," as former Ambassador Reischauer once called it, of Japan's healthy will for an independent, nonpuppet role.

Outmoded symbol



Agitation on the tax front

A gigantic job of revenue rejiggering awaits the United States when the Vietnam war ends. Taxes are still rising, all over the map. And yet fundamental national needs — such as relief from hunger and more jobs for the ghettos — remain unsatisfied.

There will be competing demands — to put it mildly — for the estimated $30 billion that may be saved if and when the costly conflict in Vietnam is closed off.

Right now, despite the business boom, the only direction taxes seem able to go is: Up! The one comfort that can be offered is that citizens of the United States usually sustain a lower total tax burden than the inhabitants of most European countries. Americans pay about 28 cents in taxes of all sorts, for each dollar's worth of national output. In Sweden the figure is 41.1 cents. In Britain it is 31.3 cents.

Most Americans are readily aware of the 10 percent income tax surcharge recently voted by Congress. Property taxes, state sales taxes, gasoline and cigarette taxes are rising. So are the social security levies.

Still the demands for revenue keep kiting up, as federal, state, and local governments perceive the dimensions of the war on poverty, the decay of the cities, and other problems. If and when the Vietnam spending tapers off, big-city mayors and Negro organizations are prepared to ask for multibillion dollar outlays — to finance more jobs for the blacks, more food for the rural and city poor, more low-cost housing and even some kind of guaranteed minimum family income.

Meanwhile federal agencies are poised to suggest that more funds go into such items as "revenue-sharing" with the states, pollution control, education and space. On the other hand, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States urges a quick tax cut when the war ends.

There will be cries for tax reform, and for levying more indirect taxation. There will be Pentagon claims that nothing like $30 billion will be saved by ending the war. There will be congressional hearings. The coming months — if the war seems to be ending — will be a time for deep pondering, wise winnowing, and great expertise on the tax front. For the demands, from every direction, will be heavy.

Central American doldrums

Time alone will tell whether President Johnson's dramatic, open-handed and generously cheered visit to Central America will be more successful than other United States efforts to step up progress in that part of the world.

Last month these columns held an editorial entitled "Indifference toward Latin America," which concluded that "there would seem to be a growing indifference to Latin-American conditions in the United States." This indifference was traced to a rising feeling that the Latin Americans were not themselves making an adequate effort at self-help, and to a lessening United States concern over the possibility of communism in Central and South America.

Obviously, the Johnson visit is a welcome indication that Washington has not wholly lost interest. And the American pledge of $65,000,000 to Central America, if wisely used, can have considerable effect in an area of only 13,000,000 population.

But the touchstone is still the Latin Americans' own readiness to make the clearly heavy effort needed to pull themselves out of the economic doldrums and move steadily forward. Several of the Central American states (Costa Rica and Salvador) have made some progress. Yet even they find themselves still caught by the area's gravest threat — a birthrate outrunning economic expansion. As for the other three lands (Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua), they are showing few signs of real progress.

True, the five are seeking to forge a Central American Common Market. Potentially at least, this could be a major step forward — if only through giving the area a greater sense of common purpose. But, unlike Western Europe's Common Market with its great diversity, Central American economies are heavily competitive rather than complementary.

The missing element (in almost all of Latin America) is that intangible spark which drives men and countries forward, whatever the obstacles.

The travel gap

It is well known that foreign visitors often find setting foot in America confusing, trying. After arriving at Kennedy International Airport, itself a bewildering maze of activity that resembles a leveled anthill, the visitors must shift for themselves.

Two recent drives to make America more hospitable have found the going rough. The "Welcome to the U.S.A." discount program, subscribed to by 3,500 American merchants, has been scored in the British press and elsewhere. The discounts — ranging from 10 to 50 percent on lodging, travel, sightseeing, merchandise — have proven hard to get. A breakdown in communications between merchants, their employees, and foreign tourist agencies is the major flaw in the hurriedly launched program. This will be remedied in part when a comprehensive list of merchants finally becomes available in late July.

The Discover America, Inc., sales meeting in Brussels, to which 150 European travel officials were invited, likewise turned up a number of complaints about American inhospitality. Not that Americans don't try hard as a people, the Europeans indicated. They're not antitourist, like many of the French. But the American tourist industry itself is vulnerable to questions that show a need for reform.

For example, does the language indifference of Americans have to be so widespread? Travel literature on America in foreign tongues is rare. Guides who can meet tourists at the airport and then shepherd them on their stay are not available. Neither are non-English speaking receptionists at American hotels. Sightseeing coach monologues are not in the foreign tourist's own language.

The Discover America sales delegation, 47 men strong, was all set to fire up the Europeans about the wonders of travel to their land. But instead they were taught a lesson in Brussels. While such programs as the discount scheme may help make America more attractive in terms of cost, much, much more has to be done in the area of convenience.

Caricature of events

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

We want to beware, in America, of "government by caricature." That is, government by slogan, politics by shouting down or shouting up, conclusions that we've hurriedly grabbed at, when not taking the time, or utilizing much compassion, in forming our views.

I refer to those who have so little respect for American processes that they go to a rally to shout down the Vice-President or other presidential candidates. Or those who call Lyndon Johnson "murderer" on their instant placards. Or those who confess to an instinctive distrust of Senator McCarthy, or a dislike of Richard Nixon, without being able to tell you very much about why. This is government by caricature, not getting down to the real man or the meaning of things.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now a newsman, I must confess, comes to acquire some regard, probably too much sympathy, for most any public official, unless he be a thoroughgoing scoundrel. We see them close up, we know of their uprising from perhaps a somber background, we note the tremendous obstacles to getting anything worthwhile done anywhere, we are aware of the often-worse alternatives that the president, the prime minister, the senator, the general, might have embraced.

For instance, could anyone go about denouncing President Kennedy, after interviewing him and discovering his eagerness to explore new ideas, his courtesy, his humanity in small details, his zest for living?

Or how many individuals would glibly denounce President Eisenhower, as some kind of lazy bumbler, when they saw, close up at the White House, his readiness to meet with Nikita Khrushchev and explore the post-Stalin atmosphere in Moscow, or watched his delight in that goodwill tour to India and his belief that he had contributed to a vastly improved world image of America by his rapport with Premier Nehru.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let's move up closer to the present. Here is a quotation from a speech about Vietnam involvement made by someone actively concerned with this year's politics:

"We often say how impressive power is. I do not find it impressive at all. The guns and bombs, the rockets and warships, are all symbols of human failure. They are necessary symbols. They protect what we cherish. But they are witness to human folly. A dam built across a great river is impressive. . . . I have seen the night illuminated, the kitchens warmed and the homes heated, where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. . . . A rich harvest in a hungry land is impressive. The sight of healthy children in a classroom is impressive. . . . This generation of the world must choose: destroy or build, kill or aid, hate or understand."

Did Senator McCarthy, or Bob Kennedy, speak thus? No, it was Lyndon Johnson, at Johns Hopkins.

A credibility gap may mar our appreciation of this speech. President Johnson made too little effort to communicate, tried too often to play on American emotions like a Wurlitzer organist. But there was nothing phony in these sentiments. He knew firsthand, the hard-scrabble lives of an earlier Texas. He found far more exhilaration in launching the Great Society than in trying to "turn around" a Vietnam war that was close to defeat. When he got bogged down in Asia, the zest went out of the presidency.

♦ ♦ ♦

None of this is a plea for excusing wrong policy, or for avoiding new faces in office, or for closing eyes to the demands of youth. But we talk too glibly about the "establishment" and against the commitment and worthiness of the men who have recently ruled the United States.

We should look a little closer. Recognize human frailty. See whether there have been courage, humanity, wisdom, even gentleness. We may find more of these essential qualities than we have suspected, more than the headlines, or the columnist's quips, or the half hour of well-angled television documentary may have led us to suspect. And we will have uncaricatured American history.

Mirror of opinion

Malicious pleasure

Those fecalling the haughty and even offensive stand of the Gaullist regime only a few months ago, when the dollar and pound sterling ran out of breath, probably derive some malicious pleasure from the fact that the French franc now shows signs of exhaustion.

They would be well advised, though, to suppress this feeling. From an international point of view a weak French franc is as little cause for enjoyment as an undermined dollar or pound.

It is good to remember that although the solidarity of the Common Market countries has been pushed into the background somewhat in recent years, they are still economically dependent on one another.

Monetary and economic deterioration of one of the partners—certainly when it involves an important country like France—unavoidably weakens the economic position of the entire Common Market.

For an exporting country like Holland it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to keep strong inflationary developments in France outside her borders. The Dutch economy, which already has to bear some of the burdens of a devalued pound and an ailing United States balance of payments, is now in danger of being confronted with a partner which is maneuvering itself into a position in which aid at the expense of prosperity is becoming unavoidable.—**De Volkskrant (Amsterdam)**

A fair proposal

All big American cities are desperate for revenue and the biggest, New York, is the most desperate. The city's budget director, Frederick O'R. Hayes, has made a proposal that seems fair and even overdue. He wants to charge tax-exempt organizations for city services actually rendered to them. He is talking not about police and fire protection, still less about the public educational system which supplies some of the skills needed in such institutions. He means direct, measurable services, such as garbage collection and, in New York, water.

The principle of tax-exemption is based on the American idea that we are, essentially, a community of private interests in which much of the public weal is best served by private initiative. Well and good. There comes a point, however, at which the public weal has to be served directly rather than indirectly. Such a point has been reached in many of our larger cities.

Tax-exempt institutions are accustomed to buying and paying for most of the goods and services they require from private sources. It would be no violation of the principle of private initiative in good works to require that they pay also for such services as they obtain from municipal governments.—**Washington Evening Star**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Secession in Nigeria

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with interest the letter of Chukwudi Obi Emeh recently. I must say right away that Mr. Emeh was incorrect when he said that representatives of former Eastern Region, irrespective of their ethnic grouping, voted to opt out of the Nigerian Federation.

Mr. Ojukwu's so-called Constituent Assembly was a stage-managed affair to rubber stamp Ibo wishes. In fact, the proposal to opt out of the federation was not discussed at the Assembly at all.

Nigeria firmly believes in self-determination for all her communities, including the Ibos. The creation of 12 states has proved the only logical solution. The Ibos have their own state (East-Central) and the 5.4 million so-called minorities also have their own states (Rivers and South-Eastern). The people of the River State and the South-Eastern State are happy to have their own administrations and are now free from the constraints, oppression and domination of their Ibo neighbors.

Ernest B. Ikpe
national president,
Association of the Students
of South-Eastern State of
Washington **Nigeria in the Americas**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As an American citizen who has lived in Biafra (Eastern Nigeria), I was very pleased to see the change in your editorial policy toward Nigeria, as evidenced in your recent editorial "Stop the killing in Nigeria."

It must be remembered that the Ibos were the chief founders and builders of Nigerian nationhood, and that they seceded from the Federation only after events had shown that they could no longer live and work in safety outside their own region.

If General Gowon really wanted peace with some hope for future reconciliation, he would declare an immediate cease-fire, grant the Ibos a semiautonomous status within the Federation, and accept some kind of international peacekeeping force to guarantee their safety. Otherwise, I believe you are correct in your prediction that the Ibos will "fight to the bitter end," and that end will be very bitter indeed.

Chesterfield, N.H. **Mary M. Clark**

Indivisible

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read the letter of S. M. Alim published recently in the Monitor. It is true that like Mr. Alim, some other East Pakistanis think that a war is inevitable for independence. But being an East Pakistani and a Bengali, I do not agree that we should fight a war against our brethren of West Pakistan.

It is true that most of the troops in East Pakistan are West Pakistani, that there is a great disparity in economy of the two wings of Pakistan, and that most of the foreign aid given to Pakistan has been utilized in the West, but for all this we should not fight a war against our brethren of West Pakistan. We should try all peaceful means for parity between the two wings and urge our West Pakistani brothers to realize their mistakes. We should urge them to understand that East Pakistan is not meant to be defended by West Pakistanis. At the same time we all should realize that Pakistan is one and indivisible.

Boston **M. Hasan**

Too much control

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I think that it is very bad psychology to keep talking about the gun *control* bill.

We all feel there is too much control in our lives. We all say it is fine to control other people but not us. So why not call it the gun *registration* bill and sound a bit less totalitarian.

Washington **Marion Hart**

Opportunity to build

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Let France be a lesson to us. We wish her no ill will and as the Monitor pointed out recently "a healthy France is well and truly a major contribution to the health of all Western society."

But there are those in the United States who are turning their backs on the very institutions that protected this country in its early trial years as a nation and have furthered and prospered it since. Our Constitution with its checks and balances. Our two-party system based on practical, workable coalitions united to win elections and bring about peaceful change of leadership rather than many parties each devoted to its own ideology. A respect for law which in those early times meant that "compromisers" like Benjamin Franklin won over hot-headed Patrick Henrys. (Patrick Henry worked against the ratification of the Constitution.) These practical men . . . James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Adams and others . . . realized that each group could not have his own way but must work with others in compromises which would bring national unity and prosperity.

This same devotion to law, the preservation of order, and compromises which will preserve peace among us are needed today.

And let none say they cannot do anything peacefully to change "the system." Locally, statewide, and nationally there are only a few who participate actively in the political process. Most are too impatient or too busy with other things to take the active, steady, long-range interest to make and keep our political system healthy.

There's opportunity to build in this country . . . let's not tear down and divide ourselves until we reach the point where we, too, must have a de Gaulle to take over the reins and govern as a virtual dictator.

Framingham, Mass. **Gladys Abell**